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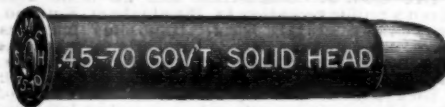
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN CURTIS E. PRICE, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, is visiting at Galesburg, Illinois.

GENERAL W. W. BURNS, U. S. A., left Governor's Island, N. Y., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT C. D. PALMER, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Warren, Mass., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT R. W. HOYT, 11th U. S. Infantry, of Pittsburg Bks., visited friends at Alder Bend, N. Y., this week.

REPORTS from Fort Monroe as to improvement in the health of Gen. Roger Jones, U. S. A., continue favorable.

GENERAL G. D. RUGGLES, U. S. A., was expected at Fond Du Lac, Wis., this week, on his way to San Francisco.

COLONEL J. F. WADE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was expected to leave Fort Reno, I. T., early this week on a month's vacation.

CAPTAIN G. K. SANDBERSON, 11th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Ontario, is expected in Albany, N. Y., next week on a short visit.

LIEUTENANT M. P. MAUS, 1st U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at David's Island, N. Y. H., from a trip to the West with recruits.

CAPTAIN C. A. EARNEST, 8th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Niobrara, projects a long leave, to commence towards the end of this month.

LIEUTENANT A. D. ANDREWS, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Andrews, of Governor's Island, are visiting relatives at Yonkers, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT J. A. LOCKWOOD, 17th U. S. Infantry, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is spending a two months' leave on the Pacific Coast.

CAPTAIN J. H. GAGEBY, 3d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Snelling, was to bid good-bye there this week and go on leave, to return in May next.

LIEUTENANT C. F. PARKER, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Barrancas, Fla., early in the week from a short visit to friends in Alabama.

MAJOR G. W. MCKEE, U. S. A., expected to leave Pittsburg, Pa., this week for Hot Springs, Ark., on a short season of treatment at that sanitarium.

COLONEL G. L. GILLESPIE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has again established his office in New York City (Army Building) and is warmly welcomed by his many friends.

MAJOR E. C. BAINBRIDGE, 3d U. S. Artillery, who has been visiting at Baltimore and vicinity for some time past, will rejoin at Newport Bks., Ky., about the middle of January.

CAPT. A. R. CHAPIN, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has resumed charge of the Medical Department at Newport Barracks, Ky., after a pleasant holiday visit to relatives at Englewood, Ill.

GENERAL S. W. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., who is spending the winter in Europe, was recently entertained at dinner by Gen. Boulanger, who made his acquaintance during his visit to this country.

COLONEL T. F. BARR and Captain G. B. Davis, U. S. A., arrived in Washington early in the week, and reported to General Drum for special duty in connection with the revised regulations.

THE "Post Graduate and Wooster Quarterly" for January contains for frontispiece an excellent portrait of Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, 22d U. S. Infantry, Military Instructor at the University, Wooster, O.; also an article by that officer on "Military Training in Colleges."

MRS. SUMMERHAYES, wife of Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes, R. Q. M., 8th Inf., has been spending the holidays at Nantucket, Mass., where her son is at school. Mrs. Summerhayes will be in New York during February and March, at the St. Cloud, with her brother and sister, Mr. and Miss Dunham.

THE *Pioneer Press*, referring to the promotion to Captain of 1st Lieut. R. F. Bates, 18th Inf., of Gen. Ruger's Staff, says: "The captain is receiving many congratulations upon his deserved promotion, coupled with universal regret that it will take away one of the most affable and popular officers ever stationed in St. Paul."

GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER's recent eulogy on General Sheridan, before the City Council, says the *Boston Gazette*, was a masterly production. His allusion to the training at West Point, at which too many unthoughtful people are inclined to sneer, was a just and patriotic recognition of the influence of a noble institution for the training of the American soldier.

A FORT LEAVENWORTH correspondent, referring to the late Mrs. Schofield, says: "Devoted to her friends, to her church and to a wide, discriminating charity, it was in the domesticity of her home that Mrs. Schofield shone pre-eminently—a lovely and most lovable character. There she was tenderness and devotion personified. Absolutely forgetful of self she ministered with unwavering patience, tender love and wise forethought to the comfort and happiness of her husband, the education and advancement of her children and the pleasure and entertainment of an ever-widening circle of friends."

THE *New York Daily Graphic* says: "There was a curious coincidence in the life of Colonel Fred F. Nugent one night last week. The Colonel is a son of the famous old commander of the Irish Brigade, General Robert Nugent, who was Assistant Provost Marshal General for this district when the draft riots took place, in July, 1863. He was living then at 153 East 86th street, and the mob drove his family out of the house. Colonel Fred Nugent was invited to deliver his lecture on 'Reminiscences of the Plains' before the Yorkville Y. M. C. A. When he drove up to the door of their fine headquarters on the evening set for his appearance he found the house number to be 153 East 86th street. It was the first time he had been back to it since the night when he fled with the rest of the family before the approaching rioters."

LIEUT. H. M. ROACH, 1st U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Gaston, Cal., from San Francisco.

CAPTAIN F. E. NYE, U. S. A., of Washington, visited friends at Old Point Comfort, Va., this week.

CAPTAIN J. W. PULLMAN, U. S. A., has left Santa Fe, N. M., to spend January and February on leave.

LIEUTENANT L. F. BURNETT, 7th U. S. Infantry, is a recent addition to the garrison circle at Fort Laramie, Wyo.

CAPTAIN W. W. ROGERS, 9th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Whipple Barracks, is at 1424 Dunning street, Chicago.

LORD DUFFERIN, our old Canadian friend, arrived in Rome, Jan. 7, and presented his credentials to King Humbert.

GENERAL THOMAS H. RUGER, U. S. A., arrived in Washington early in the week from St. Paul to resume duty on the Aqueduct Court of Inquiry.

LIEUTENANT W. E. CRAIGHILL, Corps of Engineers, after a short tour at Detroit goes to Baltimore for temporary duty under his father, Col. Craighill.

LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, 22d Infantry, was relieved from duty on the staff of Gen. Stanley, Dec. 31, the period for which he was detached having expired.

LIEUTENANT H. J. SLOCUM, 7th U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting at 37 East 65th street, New York City, is still in poor health and may not be able to join his regiment for a year to come.

MR. EUGENE WELLS, formerly of the 4th Infantry and 1st Artillery, has recently been promoted from a \$1,000 clerkship to a Class I clerkship in the Office of the Adjutant-General of the Army.

GENERAL M. P. SMALL, U. S. A., was to leave Baltimore, Md., the latter part of this week to be absent about three months, during which time the Subsistence Depot will be looked after by Major A. J. McGonigle.

LIEUTENANT E. F. GLENN, 25th Infantry, on duty at the University of Minnesota, was in St. Paul Jan. 3. His voice has troubled him for some weeks and he came down to St. Paul to consult Dr. Aiden.—*Pioneer Press*.

LIEUT. G. I. PUTNAM, 16th Inf., who has been visiting friends in New Hampshire for some time past, was expected in New York this week to conduct recruits to the West and then join his company at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

THE entertainment projected by the Army and Navy officers in Washington will take place at the National Rifle armory on Jan. 29, and is expected to be on a grand scale. All of the officers are to be in full uniform.

It is said the retinue of the boy Emperor of China is as follows: 80 nurses, 25 fan bearers, 25 palanquin bearers, 10 umbrella bearers, 30 physicians and surgeons, 7 cooks, 33 assistant cooks, 50 servants and messengers, 50 dressers (to put on and take off the imperial clothes), 75 astrologers, 16 governors, 60 priests.

THE President has yielded to the influence brought to bear to save Capt. Robt. W. Shufeldt, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, from the dishonorable dismissal from the Army to which he was sentenced by Court-martial. Orders have been issued to have Capt. Shufeldt examined by a retiring board, which is generally accepted as meaning that he will be placed on the retired list on the ground of insanity.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON entered the Army as a private soldier. A letter written by his father, Benjamin Harrison, "the signer," to Maj.-Gen. Chas. Scott, afterward Governor of Kentucky, and dated October 10, 1792, establishes this fact. Benjamin Harrison, "the signer," had himself received an appointment under General Wayne and intended accompanying him on the expedition against the Northwestern Indians, but was unable to do so from "having," as he writes, "three of my ribs broken near the backbone, also loosened from my breast, and one broke near the middle." He accordingly sent his son, then a youth of 19, in the capacity of a private.

THE design for the monument to be erected over the grave of Gen. Sheridan at Arlington as completed consists of a pyramidal monolith of gray granite, rising from a simple base of graduated moldings. The whole structure, from base to apex, will be 13 feet in height. On the face of the monolith will be placed a design in bronze, consisting of a large medallion, within which, in deep relief, is a strikingly lifelike bust of Gen. Sheridan. The medallion is superimposed on a gracefully draped reproduction of Sheridan's headquarters flag, the staff extending obliquely across the face of the monolith. The flag is draped in front of and beneath the medallion, and outside the moulding by which the latter is surrounded a wreath composed of laurel and pine, typical of victory and peace, gracefully circles. Below this design, in large, plain letters of bronze, is the word "Sheridan." The sides and back of the monolith will be perfectly plain, except that on the back will be cut the dates of the General's birth and death.

THE *Vancouver Independent* says: "Lieut. J. L. Hayden, 1st Art., is at home in Olympia during the holidays.... Major T. J. Eckerson, U. S. A., retired, is located at 155 Alder street, Portland, Ore., for the winter.... Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Art., is visiting in San Antonio, where his marriage to Miss Pettis will soon take place.... Col. J. G. C. Lee and Mrs. Lee have returned from San Francisco.... Dr. Anderson, from the San Carlos reservation, Arizona, is visiting his brother, Col. Anderson, 14th Inf.... Lieut. E. H. Brooke, 21st Inf., will spend part of two months' leave in Portland, Ore., his native city, during the present winter.... Lieut. and Mrs. R. T. Yeatman gave a Bal Masque at the garrison Dec. 31.... It is rumored that Lieut. C. B. Schofield, 2d Cav., Fort Walla Walla, will soon be called to a position on Major-General Schofield's staff in Washington.... Major Tully McCrea, 1st Art., will leave Vancouver Barracks soon for his new post in New York Harbor, to which he is called by virtue of his promotion. His successor at this post is not yet named."

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Art., of Fort Monroe, Va., was expected in Washington on Friday on a short visit.

LIEUT. THOS. W. HALL, 10th U. S. Cav., who was graduated in 1857, has left the Army to engage in civil pursuits.

GENERAL GREELY, Chief of the Signal Service, has had three sons born to him since he returned from his Arctic expedition.

COL. JOHN MENDENHALL, 2d U. S. Art., expected to start the latter part of this week for his new headquarters at St. Augustine, Fla.

THE death of Capt. M. E. O'Brien, 2d U. S. Cav., promotes 1st Lieut. F. U. Robinson to captain and 2d Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller to 1st lieutenant.

MAJOR T. H. HANDEBURY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of Portland, Oregon, has been on a visit to Fort Stevens, one of the posts in his charge.

LIEUT. C. A. HEDEKIN, 3d U. S. Cav., arrived at Fort Leavenworth, from San Antonio, early in the week in charge of a squad of military prisoners.

A PAPER on "Mounted Firing," by Capt. W. P. Hall, 5th U. S. Cav., is to be read before the next meeting of the Cavalry Association at Fort Leavenworth.

At a meeting of the New York City Police Board on Tuesday a resolution was offered that Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., be appointed chief of the Bureau of Elections. A result was not arrived at.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MORRIS, 5th U. S. Art., who has been troubled of late with rheumatism, expected to leave New York the latter part of this week to try the efficacy of the treatment at Hot Springs, Ark.

THE order directing Lieut. C. B. Schofield, 2d U. S. Cav., to report at the Headquarters of the Army for duty necessitates the appointment of a regimental adjutant, a position held by Lieut. Schofield since May, 1886.

GENERAL ALBERT G. BLANCHARD, of New Orleans, who was graduated from West Point in 1829 and served with distinction in the Mexican war, celebrated his golden wedding Jan. 8. He is now a civil engineer. His present is his second wife, by whom he has had 15 children.

DR. PAUL GIBIER, the distinguished French bacteriologist, who has been investigating the pathogenic germ of yellow fever in Jacksonville, Fla., has offered his services, without charge, to the Government for further experiments with this vital question. Dr. Gibier is the author of nearly thirty works on physiology and psychology, and for a young man not yet in his fortieth year, has achieved an enviable renown.

THE Hon. J. Chamberlain and his bride were given a public reception in Birmingham, England, on Tuesday of this week. Handsome bouquets were presented to Mrs. Chamberlain, who was greatly pleased at the heartiness of the reception. Mr. Chamberlain, in replying to the addresses, said: "They surpassed his expectations in the warmth of their greeting to his wife, whose ancestors left England over 250 years ago. Although he neither hoped nor expected to lessen her love for the country of her birth, he knew that she was prepared to take up life among them in all its fullness, and that she would say with Ruth: 'Thy people shall be my people.'"

1ST LIEUTENANT R. C. VAN VLIET, 10th Infantry, having completed his tour as regimental adjutant, has been succeeded by 1st Lieut. S. Y. Seymour. Col. Douglass, in his regimental order, says: "For the past four years Lieut. Van Vliet has served as adjutant, 10th Infantry, with great credit to himself. He has been faithful and efficient in the discharge of every duty pertaining to his office, keeping in view the interest and welfare of the regiment. His personal relations with the present regimental commander have been in the highest degree pleasant and agreeable, and for his official excellence and personal friendship the latter will ever cherish for Lieut. Van Vliet warm feelings of regard and respect."

MISS MAMIE BECK, daughter of Capt. Wm. H. Beck, U. S. A., was a much favored guest at the wedding of Miss Ollie Oglesby, "daughter of Gov. Oglesby of Illinois," and Mr. Snider, at Springfield, Illinois. From there she returned home with Mr. and Mrs. John Gillett, Jr. (brother of Mrs. Gov. Oglesby), for a protracted visit at their home in the country near Elzhurt. On Jan. 3 she attended an elegant german at the residence of the Hon. George Black, given in honor of his daughter in Springfield. Mrs. Beck and Paul (wife and son of Capt. Wm. H. Beck, U. S. A.), are visiting in Franklin, Ill., at the home of Mrs. Beck's cousin, Col. Wm. Wyatt, a veteran of the Mexican War and a colonel in the recent Civil War. From there they go to St. Louis, Mo., to place Master Paul in school at the Christian Brothers' College, and from there Mrs. Beck expects to go to Lincoln, Ill., to visit her aunt, Mrs. Col. R. B. Latha.

THE tea given by Major and Mrs. R. C. Parker, U. S. A., last week to announce the debut of their daughter proved among the most elegant and enjoyable of the week, the reception being held at their residence, 1754 M St., Washington, D. C. The hostess wore a rich gown of black velvet with white silk vest and front brocaded in silver. The young debutante, who is a strikingly handsome brunette, wore a dainty robe of white silk with a large bunch of La France roses at the corsage. Mrs. Parker's sister, Mrs. Leach, of St. Louis, wore a handsome gown of scarlet faille; Miss Morgan, rose colored China crepe, over silk, and Miss Ott, cousin of the hostess, white silk, embroidered in gold. In the tea room the table was tastefully set with a handsome centre piece, formed of broad spreading crimson umbrella shade. The guests numbered many officers of the Army and Navy, with a large circle of old Washingtonians. Among them were General and Mrs. Augur, U. S. A.; General and Mrs. Wilcox, U. S. A.; General and Mrs. Hammond, U. S. A.; General and Mrs. Rochester, U. S. A.; Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson, U. S. A.; Col. and Mrs. Royall, U. S. A.; Col. and Mrs. Haines, U. S. A.; Mrs. General Drum, U. S. A.; Mrs. Russell Scott-Lord and Mr. and Mrs. Le Breton.

LIEUTENANT G. H. MACDONALD, 1st U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 6, from leave.

CAPT. W. C. BARTLETT, 3d U. S. Inf., now in the East, expects to return to Fort Meade towards the end of January.

UNDER orders of this week Lieut. Walter L. Finley, 9th U. S. Cav., changes base from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Robinson, Neb.

CAPTAIN J. B. CAMPBELL, 4th U. S. Artillery, commanding at Fort Warren, Mass., visited New York City this week on a short leave.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., has been elected an honorary member of the Genealogical and Biographical Society of the city of New York.

MAJOR B. F. RITTENHOUSE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Rittenhouse gave a large reception Jan. 4 at their house near the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

LIEUT. JOHN GUEST, 8th U. S. Cav., who is visiting at 511 South 42d street, Philadelphia, will return to Fort Meade, Dak., towards the end of February.

CHAPLAIN WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. A., has returned to duty at Angel Island, Cal., from a long visit to the East, and was heartily welcomed by his many friends there.

CAPT. H. P. PERRINE, 6th U. S. Cav., who is spending the winter at Trenton, N. J., is still unfit for service, and has received a six months' extension of his sick leave.

COLONEL ALBERT BARNITZ and family, of Cleveland, Ohio, are spending part of the winter in New Orleans. A little later they will go to Atlanta and Chattanooga.

MAJ. GEN. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., attended on Wednesday evening the 19th annual dinner of the Bowdoin Alumni Association at the Hoffman House, New York City.

AFTER a short tour of light duty in the pension branch of the Adjutant General's office, Lieut. Palmer Tilton, 20th Infantry, has been forced, through continued ill health, to revert to his former status of sick leave.

ENSIGN J. H. OLIVER, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT T. B. M. MASON, U. S. N., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

CHIEF ENGR. PHILIP INCH, U. S. N., was in New York City this week, with quarters at the Hotel Bartholdi.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER R. B. BRADFORD, U. S. N., registered at the Hoffman House, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT W. MCCARTY LITTLE, U. S. N., and Mrs. Little will go abroad during the latter part of this month to remain some time.

LIEUTENANT G. L. CARMEN, U. S. R. M., has in preparation an article on Torpedoes and Their Uses for the "North American Review."

ADMIRAL S. R. FRANKLIN, U. S. N., gave the first of a series of gentlemen's dinners at his residence on Connecticut avenue, Washington, Saturday night.

LIEUTENANT SEATON SCHROEDER, U. S. N., commanding the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*, was in Washington last week on a short visit to his family.

LIEUT. GRAYDON, late U. S. N., is at present in London, and is soon to go to France to demonstrate the efficiency of his new explosive and try to sell the invention to the French Government.

LUX, lucis, luci, lucem, lux, luce! Rear Admiral Luce is not only as a beaming lamp at the masthead of the *Yankee*, but he's a writer of first class despatches—lucidity itself. We like Luce—he's our style of sea dog from stern to bow-wow.—*Philadelphia Record*.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR JOSEPH FEASTER, U. S. N., who has been before the Examining Board for the past five weeks, has concluded his examination, and left for California on Tuesday. He will, however, stop over in New York a few days visiting friends before proceeding to the Pacific Coast.

WITH a view of keeping up acquaintances, promoting good fellowship, and relieving the monotony of life somewhat, a number of officers of the Army and Navy in New York City have formed a kind of social circle and will give a subscription dinner once a month for several months to come. The first of these dinners was digested on Monday evening, Jan. 7, at Morrell's, with great satisfaction. Many a good yarn was spun, each having the usual modicum of fact. There were also some good songs and recitations. About thirty officers were present, among them Capt. G. Dewey, H. Erben, C. S. Norton, Comdr. F. Rodgers, Med. Directors D. Bloodgood and A. L. Gibson, U. S. N.; Capt. Morton, U. S. A.; Paymr. E. N. Whitehouse, U. S. N., and Capt. C. F. Roe, U. S. A.

THE Court in General Term of the District of Columbia, in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Bingham, Jan. 7, denied P. A. Surgeon H. H. Hall's application for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Navy to give him a higher rank than that which he has on the rolls. The opinion held that the matter was entirely within the scope of the Secretary's office and beyond the control of the court. This case is the outcome of the decision some years ago that officers should take precedence in the Navy Register in the order in which they passed their examination. Commissions were issued to P. A. Surgeons P. M. Rixey, W. A. McClurg, John Hancock Hall, and Charles H. Hall, in the order named. A vacancy now exists in the grade of surgeon, for which the first officer on the list, P. A. Surgeon Rixey, was eligible. His examination was delayed, however, on account of the protest of P. A. Surgeon Hall. He sued out a writ of mandamus, as above stated, claiming that he was confirmed by the Senate ahead of Rixey, although their names were sent in about the same time. The writ having been denied by the court, the examination of P. A. Surgeon P. M. Rixey for promotion will take place without further delay.

BANDMASTER SOUSA, of the Marine Corps, has completed a comic opera entitled, "The Wolf," and sold it to Mr. Francis Wilson of the "Erminie" Opera Company.

MR. FRANK B. CONGER, 1411 F street, Washington, D. C., whose advertisement appears in our columns, solicits correspondence relative to buying Navy sea and longevity pay claims.

MRS. LAMBERT PALMER, widow of the late Lieut. Palmer, U. S. N., who was lost on the *Huron*, has sold her estate at Newport to Miss K. P. Wormley, the authoress of "The Other Side of the War." The property contains a pretty cottage and 8,821 square feet of land.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER NICHOLS, U. S. N., and Capt. C. A. Abbey, of the Revenue Cutter Service, testified before the Congressional Committee on the operations of the Alaska Commercial Co., denying generally the newspaper stories of the abuse of the natives, etc.

THE examination of Assistant Naval Constructors Hoover, Hanscom, Foster, Bolles and Gatewood is still in progress at the Navy Department. It is not known when it will be completed, as one of the members of the Examining Board, Naval Constructor Philip Michborn, is confined to his residence by sickness.

COMMANDER P. F. HARRINGTON, Commandant of Naval Cadets, delivered, Jan. 4, before the Naval Institute the fifth lecture of the series upon "The Ram as a Naval Weapon." In a former lecture the use of the ram as opposed to the gun vessel had been discussed. Now, the lecturer said, it was necessary also before entering upon the probable composition of the fleet to form some estimate of the part and influence of the torpedo.

WHEN Secretary Bayard casts his eyes over the breakfast table at which he is entertaining the Diplomatic Corps to-day and, perceiving that the German Minister's glass is empty, asks in his most hospitable manner, "Won't you have some more?" we hope that the wily representative of the Fatherland will not misunderstand the question and reply, "I beg your pardon, Mr. Secretary, but we already have Samon."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

THE Dorchester Yacht Club elected the following officers on Jan. 4, 1890, for the year: Commodore—Lieut. John C. Soley, U. S. N. Vice-Commodore—W. T. Lambert, Secretary—W. B. McClellan, Treasurer—H. B. Callender, Messenger—Hartford Davenport, Assistant Secretary—W. A. Underwood, Directors—C. H. Nute, Erasmus Willard, H. W. Savage, Regatta Committee—A. J. Clark, Francis Gray, W. B. McClellan, W. H. Wilkinson, L. M. Clark, Membership Committee—A. L. Jacobs, W. C. Gay, T. W. King, Chester Guild, Jr., H. B. Callender, F. W. Payne, House Committee—Jesse S. Wiley, A. J. Clark, C. L. Perrin, W. B. Everett, C. H. Whiting, Assistant Messenger—C. H. Dodd.

WILLIAM O. McDOWELL, a member of the Sons of Veterans, and editor of its organ, the *National Revue*, has written to Secretary Whitney, calling his attention to the fact that there exists in the United States at the present time a military organization 60,000 strong, and rapidly growing, composed entirely of sons of veterans of the late war. No one is admitted under 18, and there are very few sons of veterans who exceed 45 years of age. The organization is patriotic and ready, if the country calls, to respond at once. He asks: Why is not this the most available field from which to organize the naval reserve? The different camps throughout the country, in my opinion, would gladly welcome such an education as could be given by special instructors detailed from the Navy Department for that purpose, and two weeks training on board ship would be looked forward to by them for the whole year, and would be prepared for."

FROM St. Andrews, Fla., Lieut.-Comdr. F. H. Sheppard, U. S. N., retired, writes us: "This is a very pleasant place to rest and excellent for sport and health." St. Andrew's Bay, 145 miles from Mobile, is described as one of the most beautiful bays in the United States, and there "hunters will find deer, turkeys and ducks abundant, and some geese and snipe. The shell oysters, which are good, cost \$1.25 a thousand, delivered. Snapper, pompano, red-fish, sheepshead, grouper, trout and mullet are plentiful and fine. For those who love sailing, the bay is perfection. Its 100 miles of arms and bayous are full of interest, and months would be required to explore them. There is no better canoe water anywhere. Fairly good sailboats may be hired. The sea is in sight and the surf in hearing five miles away, across the long peninsula that protects the harbor, and the beach is very beautiful." Their air is pure, the water soft and clear and there is no yellow fever.

RECENT DEATHS.

A DESPATCH was received Jan. 9 reporting the death at Shanghai, China, of Chief Engineer Edwin Wells, U. S. N., attached to the *Omaha*. The deceased officer had an excellent record of service dating from July 1, 1861, when he was appointed 3d assistant engineer. During the war he served with skill and efficiency on the steamer *Rhode Island* of the blockading squadron, and on the steam sloop *Jacinto* of the East Gulf squadron. Since the war he has seen much sea and other service and attained the grade of chief engineer May 31, 1880.

CAPTAIN MARTIN E. O'BRIEN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, a veteran officer, died Dec. 23, 1889, at Pendleton, Oregon, he being at the time on sick leave. Captain O'Brien was born in New York, served during the war as an enlisted man and officer of Arkansas cavalry, and was appointed 2d lieutenant 2d U. S. Cavalry, Aug. 7, 1867, promoted 1st lieutenant Dec. 2, 1868, and captain April 1, 1880.

COLONEL HENRY B. HUNTER, who served with distinction as an officer of Ohio volunteers during the

war, and who participated in the celebrated tunnel escape on the night of February 9, 1861, of Col. T. E. Rose, and 108 other officers, and was one of the ill-fated forty-eight that were retaken, died a few days ago at Lancaster, Ohio. He leaves a widow and several children, one of whom is Lieut. G. K. Hunter, 3d U. S. Cavalry, at present at Lancaster on leave.

CAPTAIN DANIEL SOUTHWICK, a distinguished veteran of the war of 1812, died January 4, at Farnamsville, Mass., aged 91.

DAVID IRWIN, a veteran of the war of 1812, died Jan. 3, at Waseka, Minn., aged 115 years.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JANUARY 9, 1890.

THE past week has been devoted to examinations, which have taken place daily, except Sunday, from 8 A. M. until 1 P. M. and from 2 until 4 P. M. The Academic Board was divided into two committees, one sitting in the library, the other in Room No. 1, Academic Building. The lower sections were examined first, as has been the custom for some years past.

The cadet concert took place in the gymnasium last Saturday evening, instead of in the library.

Dr. and Mrs. Kneedler reached the post on Friday of last week. Capt. and Mrs. Derby have also arrived. Capt. Derby succeeds Capt. Price.

The officers' hop last evening was well attended, over 80 persons having been present. Lieut. H. C. Hodges was hop manager. Thirty-one dances were marked on the programme and about thirty were danced. The hop began at 9 o'clock, about half an hour earlier than usual. In addition to the usual attendance a large number of visitors were present, and the hop was a very pleasant one. Among the many present may be mentioned: Col. and Mrs. Winthrop, Miss White, Mrs. Stevens, Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges, Lieut. and Mrs. Feibiger, Miss Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. Forsyth and Miss Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis and Miss Gould, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnston and Miss Young, Lieut. Pettit, Mrs. Sharp, Miss Sharp, Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan and Miss Mitchell, Misses Parke, Hawkins, McMurray, Newlands, Craney and Andrews, Lieut. Palmer of '88, Jones of '88, and Lucas of '87, Biddle, Taylor, Tait, Macomb, Galbraith, Noyes, Crane, Bellinger, Freeman and Hodges, Capt. Dorst, and Mr. and Mrs. Trogbaum.

There will be no cadet hops for the period of 30 days, during which time the corps of cadets will wear mourning.

Among visitors at the post at present are: Mrs. Stevens and Miss White at Prof. Winthrop's, Miss Thompson, a guest of Mrs. Forsyth; Miss Gould, who is visiting Mrs. Ellis; Lieut. and Mrs. Lea Feibiger, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges; Mrs. Sharpe, who is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Pettit, and Miss Martha Mitchell, at Lieut. Rowan's.

An officers' concert will take place in the library to-morrow evening.

Candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June next have been designated this week as follows:

Ames Butler, Lowell, Mass.
Louis B. Linton, Auburn, N. Y.
W. B. Field (alternate), Heils, N. Y.
Wm. A. Horton, Milville, N. J.
Isaac Watson Wiggins (alternate), Clementon, N. J.

FACTS CONCERNING GENERAL STANLEY'S ARREST.

THE Texas papers have been full of accounts of the arrest of Gen. Stanley in Austin, and from a perusal of them we gather the following facts: Gen. Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas, was arrested Dec. 27 on a peace warrant issued by a justice of the peace for attempting to carry out the orders of the Secretary of War in ejecting a squatter from the Arsenal Block at Austin, Tex. The Arsenal Block is a tract of land in the city of Austin, Tex., which formerly belonged to the Republic of Texas, and which, by the terms of the treaty of annexation, passed to the United States as a military reservation. It was used for some years as a military post, but the garrison was withdrawn several years ago and a custodian placed in charge of the property by the Quartermaster's Department. A bill was passed by the last Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to convey the property to the city of Austin for school purposes. The deed was made out and forwarded to the president of the School Board, and the military authorities were directed to place the proper authorities of Austin in possession. Under the laws of Texas the Mayor of Austin is the proper authority, but he refused to receive the gift and the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution requesting Congress to take it back. The instructions of the Secretary of War were then changed and the Commanding General Department of Texas was directed to turn the property over to the president of the School Board. The custodian of the property was then directed to move out and notify the president of the Board that the property was at his disposal.

Soon after the military authorities abandoned the property a squatter took possession of the premises and refused to move off when directed by the school board.

Appeal was then made to Gen. Stanley to eject the squatter. He replied that the property had passed out of his control and that any squatter who had entered must be ejected by the proper civil authority. An appeal was then taken to the Secretary of War, who directed Gen. Stanley to put the school board in possession of the property. This he attempted to do by ejecting the squatter, but was immediately arrested and bound over in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace towards the good people of Travis County, but especially towards one Snyder, the squatter. This being in conflict with the orders of the Secretary of War he refused to give the bond and was sent to jail. He was afterwards released by the sheriff, who declined to keep him, and he returned to San Antonio.

The fact developed at the hearing that the deed to the property was transmitted direct to the president of the school board and unknown to the military authorities was by him recorded, and the title to the property then passed out of their hands, for

no livery of rein is required either by the United States or Texas law.

The sheriff has been arrested and fined by the justice of the peace for releasing Gen. Stanley from custody. The school board have now commenced suit against the squatter in order to obtain possession of the property, which is and was the only legal way of attempting to gain possession of it.

REMINISCENCES OF FORT UNION, N. M.

"OLIVE COLVIN ENNIS," of Manzano, N. M., contributes to the *Optic* some interesting reminiscences of Fort Union, springing from a rumor that the post is to be abandoned. Says the writer: "When I first saw Fort Union it was 'spick, span new,' and but two sets of quarters completed. When again I saw the fort it was completed and garrisoned. And what rare old days those were, and how fortunate was that man regarded who was ordered to Union. Who does not remember with keenest pleasure, quiet, genial, generous Henry Moore, the millionaire trader; that prince of good fellows, Henry V. Harris, and courtly old Col. Magruder, whose two pretty daughters came out from Washington, and every officer at the post dutifully fell in love with them—and later, the trader's store, where handsome Col. Barnard kept open house seven days in the week, while Col. Dent looked on benignly? The old string band of the 3d played industriously, if not always melodiously, and our luncheons at three o'clock in the morning were beautiful, if not elaborate or artistic. I spoke of one particularly pleasant winter. Gen. Brooke, a dignified, soldierly man, whose life as commandant was shadowed by a great sorrow, had been ordered to another garrison, and Gen. Grier, of the 3d Cavalry, reigned in his stead. His wife was one of the old army, a child of war, and in many respects a delightful woman. There was Gen. 'Benny' Roberts, too, an affable, debonaire, white-haired veteran, who was the chosen knight of all the belles of the garrison; there was gentle, kindly-hearted Doctor De Witt C. Peters and his brilliant wife and two lovely boys; Col. Bradley, the great, big, jolly quartermaster, and his tiny, vivacious wife; Col. Lieber, reserved, learned, and a thorough soldier, and his accomplished wife; there was Chaplain Woart and his wife, who from a queen in fashionable life had slipped into her new sphere, bringing with her all the charms that had made her popular in the days when youth and wealth were hers. Her two daughters made garrison life very pleasant to the score of bachelor officers, and the bravest of all, Hawley, of the 3d, won Miss Cornelia. Then there was Col. John Dent and his wee, winsome wife; 'Little' King, of the 3d, who brought out as bride a graceful, blonde Ohio girl; Chouteau Paul, whose distinguished name was shared by a distractingly beautiful brunette. Of the bachelors, they were Vroom and Thompson and Mulford of the 3d; Dr. Longwill, of the Medical Corps; Sam Shoemaker, of the civil list; Smith, of the infantry, and a lot of others, all the beau ideal of the soldier. There was dashing Harry Kavanaugh, of the infantry, whose child-wife was a dream of loveliness. And over at the arsenal dwelt that perfect type of the old school gentleman, Capt. Shoemaker, with his young, fearless and altogether captivating daughter Dolly and her widowed sister."

Adverting to the after life of many of those mentioned the writer says: "But a few weeks ago the guns boomed and the waves sang a requiem as all that was mortal of noble Farnsworth was laid in its low green tent at Fort Monroe. In San Antonio, Texas, a slender shaft shows where, beneath, lies at rest the warm, true heart of Carleton, of the dragons. Stately, dignified Vroom has won his promotion, and but a few days ago was given his double row of buttons as major and inspector general. Another well-deserved promotion is that of Capt. Edward Hunter, 4th Cav., to judge-ad-rocate with a major's commission. As assistant adjutant-general to Gen. Getty 'Moose' Hunter made many friends in New Mexico in the days gone by. Of all who were comrades in arms in the '60s but one do I know of who has made New Mexico his home. John Ayres, the trusted friend and captain of Gen. Carleton's escort, is living in Santa Fe. Time has dealt gently with him, but the jade fortune has not been so kind. One by one the old Army, the Army that fought and won its laurels on the battlefield—crossing over to the other side. A few more years and all will be 'present or accounted for,' and, with the dismantled or deserted old fort, will be to a vigorous life of the to-day as if it never had been."

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, reported to the House from the Committee on Appropriations Jan. 8, contains the following items of interest to the Services:

Rock Island, Ill., Arsenal, \$90,750; Springfield, Mass., Arsenal, \$5,000; Frankford, Pa., Arsenal, \$1,600; Picatinny Powder Depot, N. J., \$25,000; San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, \$4,500; Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N. J., \$2,000; testing machine at Watertown Arsenal, \$10,000; sewerage at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., \$2,500; repairs of smaller arsenals and contingencies at other arsenals, \$50,000; total for armories and arsenals, \$307,352.

Military posts, \$225,000; continuing the work of building at the Ft. Riley, Kas., Cavalry and Artillery School, \$100,000. Expenses of Signal Service, \$27,072.

Volunteer Soldiers' Homes, \$1,095,505; continuing aid to Homes for soldiers in States and Territories, \$200,000; expenses of military convicts, \$7,500; expenses of Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, \$25,450; publications of records of war, \$66,000.

Following the latter item, the following provision contained in the Sundry Civil Bill for the current year is reported, but modified by the following words appearing in *italics*:

"That hereafter, before publication of any volume of said records, the manuscript copy shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, and revised by him, or under his supervision by a committee to be selected by him for that purpose, from such clerks in the office of the Adjutant General as have an expert knowledge of the war records, and shall not be published until he shall certify that it only contains the contemporaneous official records of the War of the Rebellion, as provided for. And from and after the passage of this act the records which have been, or which may hereafter be, selected for publication, shall be accessible to the public, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, but in no case shall such regulations permit the removal of the original records from the Department building."

To the appropriation for military posts a clause is added suspending the appropriation of \$150,000 to

acquire title to the Fort Brown Military Reservation, Texas, except as to \$50,000 of said sum, until otherwise ordered by Congress.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the Union Metallic Cart-ridge Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., specimens of the very handsome calendars for the year 1889 issued by them. It is a calendar for each month, set on to the background of a hunting scene, printed in gold and colors, and makes a showy ornament for the wall.

The Century Company, New York, publish *Laudes Domini*, a selection of spiritual songs, ancient and modern, for the Sunday school, edited by Charles Seymour Robinson. It is an abridgement of the larger work issued by the same publishers, and which is intended for Sabbath services, the Sunday school, and the conference meeting. A number of prayer meeting hymns and tunes are included in this abridgement, to make it available for the prayer meeting as well as the Sunday school. Of the work from which this is taken 200,000 copies have been sold.

Petite Bibliothèque de l'Armée Française, Historique du 7^{me} Bataillon de Chasseurs à Pied. Historique du 2^e Régiment d'Infanterie Rédigé par le Lieutenant Théron, sous les auspices de M. le Colonel Pagnette, illustré d'après les originaux, de MM. H. Bellangé, Philippoteaux, etc.

Jeanne d'Arc et l'Armée Française, étude Reconnue par l'Académie de Champagne et la Société Archéologique de l'Orléanais.

These are three volumes from the prolific press of Henri Charles-Lavaunelle, Paris and Lemoges, illustrating the history of the French Army. In 1838 the Duke of Orleans organized a special corps, the Tirailleurs de Vincennes, for service in Algeria, where the superiority of the Arab marksmen had resulted in a great loss of officers and men. The success of this corps was immediate, and the decree of Aug. 28, 1839, ordering their formation, was followed by one from Louis Philippe, dated Sept. 28, 1840, creating ten battalions of chasseurs, and another in 1854 organizing ten more. It is the history of this battalion, the Seventh, which is recorded in one of these works, which is divided into two neat pocket volumes. The 7th Battalion formed part of the French expedition to Mexico. They also took part in the Franco-Prussian war, during which a second battalion, with the same number, was organized, the 7th Battalion bis. The work concludes with a roll of honor of three hundred and thirteen killed and wounded. The history of the 92d Infantry is an imposing octavo volume of 400 pages handsomely illustrated, with portraits and a dozen colored figures, showing uniforms dating as far back as that of a French infantry officer of 1830, and containing maps descriptive of various battles with which the history of the regiment is associated, Rivoli, Austerlitz, Jena and Wagram. These are but a few of the affairs with which its history has been connected from Monteleone (11 Avril, 22 Germinal, an IV.) 1796, to the capture of Stax in July, 1881. We have portraits also of Colonels Duc d'Aumale, Chanzy, Feillet, Pilatrie, Burdin, Le Clerc, Prouvost, and Paquette. It is a noble volume and one extremely interesting to all students of military history.

France, we are told, has but one fête: that on which Orleans celebrates the anniversary of its deliverance by la Pucelle. The story of the inspired Maid of Orleans is retold in eloquent language in the little volume whose title we quote. "Is there any other glory," asks its author, "so pure; any other memory so worthy of the admiration of soldiers?"

From the same publisher, Henri Charles-Lavaunelle, we receive a number of small volumes, viz.:

Almanach L'Armée Française en 1889.

Agenda de l'Armée Française, 1889.

Instructions Internes des Jeunes Soldats de l'Artillerie, Manuel résumant des Différentes Théories à faire au Soldat sur le service intérieur l'entretien des effets de toute nature, le paquetage, la Mobilisation d'une compagnie, le code de justice militaire, les lois sur l'ivresse, etc., par E. Dubois, Capitaine au 148^e de Ligne.

Devoirs de Gendarmerie en ce qui concerne les Hommes Astreints au Service Militaire.

Vade Mecum Administratif de Sous Officiers Comptables.

Of the yearly editions of the Almanac a million copies have been sold thus far. The Agenda is a neat pocket diary, to which a variety of useful information is added, metric scales being printed on the covers.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLES, MD., Jan. 8, 1889.

The regular cadets' hop took place last Saturday evening, notwithstanding the hard rain that had begun early in the morning and continued until well on to the next day. Although the room was not crowded, enough were present to make the affair thoroughly enjoyable, and everyone certainly had a good time. Cadet W. D. McDougall, assisted by Mrs. H. W. Fitch, wife of Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, received.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Moore entertained a number of cadets from 4 to 6 o'clock; there were present quite a number of young ladies who were visiting in the yard, besides a great many cadets, mostly first classmen, which, together with Mrs. Moore's generous hospitality, made the affair a most brilliant success. Cadets Rook, Hoff, Twining and Gartley assisted her in the reception of her guests.

As was stated last week, Mrs. F. F. Harrington entertained a large number of the cadets at a tea Wednesday afternoon. Unfortunately, a number of those invited had to attend steam drill. Those present expressed themselves as having had a most delightful time, and only regretted when 6 o'clock rolled around that such a pleasant gathering would have to be broken up.

In the new quarters, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, while Lieut. Daniels was officer in charge, a terrible noise was heard on one of the upper floors. Investigation showed that some one had applied a match to a package of large cannon fire crackers and thrown them down at the foot of the stairs. By order of the commandant, the whole battalion was turned out and formed on the centre walk, the officer of the day having been sent to turn out the cadet officers at the old quarters. The battalion was

then marched in quick time to the Santes' wharf and then back to the new quarters, the most unusual quiet and military discipline prevailing; they were then dismissed and allowed to turn in again. This punishment, although a severe one, fell on every one alike, and perhaps was a little more severe on the cadet officers than anyone else, since they had to go to the new building and then back to their quarters after things had quieted. The offender was not discovered.

Miss Nannie Sigbee, with her cousin, Miss Cox, and her schoolmate, Miss Aroher, left for Washington early Monday morning, to begin their school work again, after a somewhat lengthy holiday. Their presence at the hops will be missed by their very many cadet friends.

Naval Cadet Marble, with his sister, paid the Academy a short visit Saturday, attending the hop in the evening.

Lieut. Reber, 4th Cavalry, was among the attendants at the hop.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. C. H. Russell, U. S. N., after a long absence, has resumed duty at the Academy. Dr. Russell expects to leave about Jan. 15 for Boston, where he has been ordered.

Miss B. Todd, who for some weeks past has been the guest of Mrs. C. C. Todd, has returned to her home in Kentucky.

Miss Tilford is the guest of Mrs. B. F. Tilley. Miss Church, of Washington, is visiting Miss Kate Sampson.

Miss Mary Todd left Monday morning for West Point, where she will spend a short time with her brother.

Miss Hendy, daughter of Paymaster Hendy, left Monday morning, after a most pleasant visit with Mrs. Low.

The ladies in the carols have formed a small French conversation class, under the direction of Miss Rozet.

The *Phlox* made its weekly trip to Baltimore today instead of Thursday, which is the regular day for this trip.

The drama "Our Boys" will be presented for the officers of the yard next Thursday evening. At first there was some doubt as to whether they would repeat the play for the cadets or not, but, as was supposed would be the case, it is now understood that it will be repeated.

There is some talk among the 1st class of reviving the old custom of having a minstrel performance. It is to be hoped that this scheme will be carried out, as, no doubt, a very good performance could be gotten up.

There seems to be some doubt as to the date of the semi-annual hop; the first cadet date after the examination is Feb. 2, which will in all probability be the semi-annual hop.

Miss Owen, Miss Probesco, and Miss Hookaday, of Washington, who have been visiting Mrs. E. K. Moore for the past few days, return home Thursday.

THE PICTURE OF THE OMAHA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WILL you kindly correct the mis-statement made by "Militaire" in the last issue of the JOURNAL, Jan. 5? "Militaire" says: "I can assure you that this present from the officers of the ship *Omaha* was very much appreciated by the people of the city from which the good ship received its name." The work of art referred to was not the gift of the officers of the *Omaha*. The idea originated with the crew and, with the exception of the subscription from two officers, was paid for by the crew and by them forwarded to the city of Omaha. In addition to the picture, a silk ensign, 40 ft. in length, a silk pennant, 400 ft., and a "Jack," corresponding in size with ensign, was forwarded at the same time, with the compliments of the crew of U. S. S. *Omaha*. I have the letter of acknowledgment of the Mayor of Omaha, thanking the crew in the name of the people for the gift. Respectfully,

CHARLES KERLING, Seaman Gunner, U. S. N., late U. S. S. *Omaha*.

NAVY COURTS-MARTIAL.

G. C. M. O. 61, Navy Department, Washington, Nov. 14, 1888, publish the proceedings, etc., of a G. C. M. which convened on board the U. S. S. *Enterprise*, at Antwerp, Belgium, Oct. 15, 1888, by order of Rear-Admiral James A. Greer, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. Naval Force on the European Station, and of which court Lieut. Royal E. Ingersoll, U. S. N., was president, in the case of 1st Lieut. Otway C. Berryman, U. S. Marine Corps, found guilty of the charge of "Drunkenness on duty," and the specification alleging that on or about Sept. 23, 1888, at Leith, Scotland, when on duty in command of the marine guard of the *Enterprise*, then paraded on the quarter deck, he was so much under the influence of liquor as to fail in distinguishing and properly saluting the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in whose honor the said guard had been paraded. Sentence—"To be suspended from rank and duty for the period of two years, on half pay, and to retain his present number on the list of 1st Lieutenants, United States Marine Corps, during that period." The sentence takes effect from Oct. 25, 1888, the date of its approval by Rear-Admiral Greer.

G. C. M. O. 60, Navy Department, Washington, Nov. 14, 1888, publish the proceedings, etc., of a G. C. M. which convened at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 12, 1888, and of which Capt. Arthur R. Yates, U. S. N., was president, in the case of Boatswain John H. Brown, U. S. N., found guilty on the charges: I. "Absence from his station and duty after his leave had expired;" II. "Drunkenness;" III. "Scandalous conduct." The specifications allege that the accused, having been granted leave of absence from the *Franklin*, did, without permission from proper authority, remain absent from his said station and duty for a period of about thirty-six hours after his leave had expired on one occasion and on another twelve hours; that he was, on or about the 17th day of April, 1888, so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor as to be drunk and unfit for duty, and was, in a reckless and disorderly manner, having in his possession a loaded revolver, with which he threatened to shoot himself, and was suffering from the excessive use of intoxicating liquor, and was thereby incapacitated for the proper performance of his duties as a boatswain in the Navy. Sentence—"To be suspended from rank and duty for one year, on furlough pay." The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Boatswain John H. Brown, U. S. N., are approved, and he is accordingly suspended from rank and duty, on furlough pay, for one year from this date.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

SURGEON-GENERAL JOHN R. BROWNE, U. S. Navy was one of the speakers at the banquet of the Loyal Legion, given in Washington on the evening of Jan. 2.

THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATIONS, Jan. 8, 1889.

Pay Department.

Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Rucker, Deputy Paymr. Gen., to be Asst. Paymr. Gen., with rank of Colonel, Dec. 30, vice McClure, retired.

Major Charles M. Terrell, Paymr., to be Dep't Paymr. Gen., with rank of Lt. Col., Dec. 30, vice Rucker, promoted.

Second Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Frank U. Robinson, to be Capt., Dec. 28, vice O'Brien, deceased.

2d Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 28, vice Robinson, promoted.

Fourth Cavalry.

Capt. Michael Conner, 8th Cav., to be Major, Dec. 10, vice Spaulding, deceased.

Ninth Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, Regimental Adjutant, to be Capt., Dec. 10, vice Conner, promoted, to 4th Cav.

Seventh Infantry.

Capt. Daniel W. Benham, to be Major, Dec. 16, 1888, vice Smith, promoted, to 8th Inf.

1st Lieut. Daniel Robinson, to be Captain, Dec. 16, 1888, vice Benham, promoted.

2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 16, vice Robinson, promoted.

Eighteenth Infantry.

Major Alfred T. Smith, 7th Inf., to be Lieut. Col., Dec. 16, vice Bryant, promoted, to the 15th Inf.

Capt. Edgar R. Kellogg, 18th Inf., to be Major, Dec. 28, vice Dickey, retired.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Montgomery Bryant, 8th Inf., Dec. 16, vice La Motte, deceased.

Eighteenth Infantry.

1st Lieut. Robert F. Bates, to be Capt., Dec. 28, vice Kellogg, promoted.

2d Lieut. Charles B. Hardin, to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 28, vice Bates, promoted.

Transfer.

2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, 8th Inf., to be 2d Lieut. 2d Cav., Jan. 7, with rank in Cavalry arm, from Dec. 20, 1888, vice Fuller nominated for promotion.

Andrew J. Smith, late Colonel 7th Cav., to be Colonel of Cavalry in the Army, Jan. 8, 1889.

G. O. 1, H. Q. A., Jan. 2, 1889.

I.—The third edition of the work on rifle and carbine firing, prepared by Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, Inspector of small arms practice, at the Headquarters of the Army, having been approved by the Secretary of War for the use of the Army and the militia of the different States, under the title of "Firing Regulations for Small Arms," it will be distributed to the Army, and the methods therein prescribed will hereafter be the authorized guide in all matters pertaining to the subjects which it covers.

II.—For the target year of 1889, the officers and enlisted men (except those "present not firing") who in the past year were classified below the grade of marksmen, or in that class with a total of less than 240 for those firing with the rifle, or less than 110 for those firing with the carbine, will follow the course prescribed for the second season's practice; those classified as marksmen with these totals, or as sharpshooters, will follow the course prescribed for subsequent seasons; other enlisted men will follow the recruit course, and other officers the second season's course.

III.—The officers at the Headquarters of the Army, the divisions, and departments charged with the supervision, under their commanding generals, of the course of instruction in rifle, carbine, and revolver firing, will be known hereafter as inspectors of small arms practice.

By command of Major General Schofield:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 2, H. Q. A., Jan. 2, 1889.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Para. 481, 482, 485, 487, and 488 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 42, of 1888, from this office, are further amended to read as follows:

481. The Army will be annually allowed, for the instruction of the soldier in target practice, small arm ammunition as follows:

a. For each officer or enlisted man firing with the rifle, to the value of \$4.

b. For each officer or enlisted man firing with the carbine, to the value of \$3.50.

c. For each enlisted man of the cavalry arm and for each officer and sergeant for any arm, for revolver practice, to the value of \$1.

d. For the further instruction of the soldier (more especially the recruit), and for firing at drills, funerals, etc., such an amount of rifle and carbine blank cartridge as the company commander deems requisite, not exceeding 3,000 rounds for each company of infantry or battery of artillery and 4,000 rounds for each troop of cavalry, will also be allowed.

e. In addition, each troop of cavalry will be allowed 5,000 rounds of blank revolver ammunition.

f. In addition to the above allowances, each regimental staff and band, each battery of artillery and company of infantry, will be allowed for gallery practice 6,000 round balls, 15,000 cartridge primers, 15 pounds of powder, 15 pounds of lubricant; and each troop of cavalry 3,000 round balls, 20,000 cartridge primers, 30 pounds of powder, 30 pounds of lubricant. But when the rifle or carbine bullets fired in range practice can be recovered they will be recast for gallery practice and the round balls will not be supplied.

482. The values of small arm ammunition and of the component parts thereof are determined by the Chief of Ordnance, and will be published from time to time in general orders for the government of the Army.

485. In selecting competitors for the authorized annual rifle or carbine contests, no additional ammunition will be allowed. After the competitors (officers and men) are assembled at the place of competition the firing will be limited to that prescribed by Par. 484 of the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms," and the expenditure of ammunition, as there directed, will be governed accordingly.

487. Practice will be conducted in accordance with the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms." The period selected for practice on the range will be annually announced by department commanders; they will also publish from time to time the results of the firing and the names of the qualified sharpshooters, but for the sake of uniformity all orders containing instructions to govern either the preliminary methods or practice with the rifle, carbine, or revolver will be issued only from the Headquarters of the Army.

488. Reports as to the amount of instruction imparted and degree of proficiency attained will be rendered only as required by the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms," or by such further orders as may be issued from the Headquarters of the Army. The necessary books and blanks for this purpose will be supplied by the Ordnance Department.

By command of Major General Schofield:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

Cir. No. 11, H. Q. A., Dec. 31, 1888.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of December, 1888, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

OFFICERS TRAVELLING UNDER ORDERS—EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF BAGGAGE, ETC.

Under the present law, officers cannot properly include in their mileage accounts any expenses for the transportation of baggage. All expense other than that of actual fare for the officer (exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers) must be met from the allowance of 4 cents per mile. (Decision Sec. War, Dec. 18, 1888.)

STOPPAGES AGAINST DESERTERS.

In order that deserters, on their restoration to duty, may not be wholly deprived of pay for many months, the stoppages to be made against them for expenses incurred in their apprehension and return to their companies, as provided in Cir. No. 11, of 1884, from this office, will be made at the rate of \$10 per month. (Decision Sec. War, letter Dec. 21, 1888.)

TOP BOOTS AND SPURS.

The specifications for top boots prescribed for mounted officers by G. O. No. 96, series of 1888, from this office, which were distributed to officers concerned, are, on the recommendation of the Q. M. General, altered so as to permit the officers to wear boots of the pattern prescribed having tops of calf skin or encaustic leather, instead of calf skin, as in the original sample. (Indorsement Maj. Gen. Comdg. the Army, 1888.)

BRANDING CAVALRY HORSES.

Cavalry horses should be branded with the number of the regiment above the letter of the company, to correspond with the number and letter on the guidon and soldier's cap. The "I. C." brand should be put on the neck of the animal, on the side on which the mane falls, for the reason that as private parties do not brand on the neck, a mark thus placed can be easily recognized, and will not conflict with other brands which may have been put on. (Indorsement Maj. Gen. Comdg. the Army, 1888.)

ROLL ON WHICH MARKSMEN ARE REPORTED.

There is no authority for the practice prevailing in some companies of placing on muster rolls, opposite the names of some of the enlisted men, the remark "Marksmen." The practice will, therefore, be discontinued.

It is prescribed that a roll or list of marksmen is kept in each company, and it is to that the word "roll," as used in the decision published in Cir. No. 6, of 1883, from this office, has reference. (General decision, Dec. 18, 1888.)

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

INSTRUCTION IN DEPT. OF PLATTE.

G. O. 13, Dept. Platte, Dec. 31, 1888.

I. While the reports of the Acting Inspector-General of the Department, of his annual inspection of the several posts, show a marked improvement in the drill and soldierly bearing of the troops of the Department, within the last year, they show also that much is still to be accomplished.

It is therefore ordered that at each post in the Department, drills be had daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at such hours as the commanding officer shall direct, and that when the weather is too inclement for drills in the open air, or the conditions are such that they cannot be properly conducted out of doors, the barracks be used as drill rooms.

In all drills particular attention must be given to the thoroughness of the instruction and the precision of execution. Greater attention than they have seemingly heretofore received must be given to the setting up exercises, and to the school of the soldier in general.

Each company and troop drill will be commanded by an officer, and he will be required to attend those and all battalion drills, unless at the time upon such duty as will not permit them to be present. Each squad drill will be supervised by an officer. In this connection, attention is directed to paragraphs 178 and 262, Infantry Tactics, and 555 and 700, Cavalry Tactics.

The proper instruction of recruits does not seem to receive the attention which it is important that it should. Inspecting officers will personally see that all recruits are sufficiently and properly instructed before they are permitted to perform duty as private soldiers, and will prevent their employment on any service that will interfere with their military instruction.

Theoretical instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers in all their duties will be had weekly, at such hours as the respective commanding officers shall designate. This instruction will not be confined to tactics, regulations and guard duty, which latter will be according to Circular No. 5, series of 1888, from these Headquarters, but will embrace all matters connected with the duties of officers and non-commissioned officers.

Detachments of enlisted men will be drilled in the manual of arms, artillery and machine guns as are on hand at the respective posts.

Thoroughness in instruction and the utmost precision in execution will soon result in a high standard of excellence. Commanding officers will give such personal supervision as will insure the proper instruction of their respective commands, not only in matters of drill but in all other matters pertaining to the profession.

Report of guard duty, parades, drills and all other instruction, except that reported on the blanks in connection with target practice, will be made on the blank forms furnished from these Headquarters.

II. It is observed that men are borne on the rolls of certain companies in the Department as on daily duty to perform services for which it is beyond a company commander's authority to make details. No man will be so detailed by company commanders, except as company cooks, and during the season of planting, cultivating and gathering garden produce, one man, with the consent of the post commander, as company gardener. With the same restriction, but only for occasional and short periods, one man may be detailed by the company commander on daily duty as company tailor and one man on daily duty to assist in the necessary company writing.

All other men whom it may be necessary to detail on daily duty, will be so detailed by name on the written order of the post commander. Men must not be detailed on daily duty to perform services which can suitably be done by fatigue parties.

By command of Brigadier-General Brooke:
SAMUEL BRECK, Asst. Adjutant-General.

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Dec. 6, 1888.

Publishes the final classifications and figures of merit of posts and regiments for the target year of 1888.

(The recapitulation shows that during the year there were qualified 944 sharpshooters and 645 marksmen. The Figure of Merit is 85.35 against 69.73 in 1877. When the number of troops in the Dept. of Columbia is considered, this is a remarkable showing.)

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Dec. 26, 1888.

Publishes report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice, with tables giving the final classification and figures of merit for the target year of 1888.

(The General Figure of Merit is 66.75 against 63.73 in 1887.)

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Dec. 26, 1888.

Publishes the report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice, and the classification and figure of merit of the troops,

companies, regiments and posts in the department, for the year 1888.

By command of Brigadier-General Buzar:
H. CLAY WOOD, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

(The report by Major Evan Miles, 25th Inf., I. R. P., is an interesting one, but as a new manual is about to be issued we omit it at this time. Ed. JOURNAL.)

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for twenty days is granted Lieut. Col. Jan. M. Moore, Dep't Q. M. (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

Major Andrew J. McGonigle, Q. M., will, in addition to his present duties, temporarily perform the duties of Major Michael P. Small, C. S., during the absence of the latter on leave (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. J. W. Pullman, A. Q. M. He will transfer funds and property for which he is accountable as District and disbursing Quartermaster, Santa Fe, to Capt. Wells Willard, C. S. (S. O. 143, Dec. 26, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Frank E. Nye, C. S., will proceed to Fort Monroe on public business (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major Michael P. Small (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Dept. of Arizona will grant a furlough for four months to Comy. Sergt. Thomas Koshau, on duty at Fort Union, New Mexico. (S. O. Jan. 9, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Wood, N. Y. H., is directed to issue a furlough for two months to Comy. Sergt. Siegfried Cahen. (S. O. 9, Div. Atl., Jan. 11.)

Pay Department.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 148, Dec. 26, D. Columbia.)

Payments due Dec. 31 will be made as follows: Major James P. Canby, Paymr., Boise Barracks and Fort Townsend. Major John B. Keefe, Paymr., Forts Walla Walla, Spokane and Sherman. Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver Barracks Ord. Depot, and Fort Klamath (S. O. 148, Dec. 26, D. Columbia.)

The extension of leave, on surgeon's certificate, granted Major Henry G. Thomas, Paymr., is further extended one year on account of sickness (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles M. Terrell, Chief Paymr., will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo., to take charge of the office and close up the business of the late Major Henry Clayton, Paymr. (S. O. 141, Dec. 27, D. Platte.)

The troops will be paid, to include muster of Dec. 31, as follows: Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Forts Mojave and Verde and Whipple Barracks. Major W. M. Maynard, Paymr., Forts Marcy, Union, Wingate, Stanton, Selden and Bayard, Ind. M. Major J. W. Wham, Paymr., Forts Bowie, Grant and Thomas, San Carlos and Fort Apache. Major G. R. Smith, Paymr., Forts Huachuca, Lowell and McDowell (S. O. 148, Dec. 26, D. Arizona.)

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation from Baltimore to Cheyenne, Wyo., and return, for Julius Clayton, paymaster's clerk, to enable him to proceed to Cheyenne, settle the accounts and close the office of Major Henry Clayton, paymaster, recently deceased (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. S. T. Weirick will proceed to Fort Mojave, and report for duty (S. O. 144, Dec. 27, D. Arizona.)

A. A. Surg. Samuel S. Boyer will proceed from Fort McIntosh to Camp Pena Colorado, and report for duty (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Texas.)

1st Lieut. Henry S. T. Harris, asst. surg., Camp Pena Colorado, will proceed to the post of San Antonio, Texas, and report for temporary duty (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Texas.)

The leave granted Major Wm. E. Waters, surgeon, is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, asst. surg., will report to Brig. General Wesley Merritt, president Army Retiring Board, at Fort Leavenworth, for examination by the board (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Leslie Haven, Fort Concho, will be discharged the service of the United States (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, asst. surgeon, is relieved from temporary duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will report in person to the comdg. officer at San Carlos, A. T., for duty at that post (S. O., Jan. 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Henry S. T. Harris, asst. surg., will, upon the arrival of Asst. Surg. Boyer, proceed from Camp Pena Colorado to the post of San Antonio, Texas, for temporary duty (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. Samuel S. Boyer will proceed from Fort McIntosh to Camp Pena Colorado, Texas, for duty (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. T.)

Signal Corps.

2d Class Private Thomas Simpson, For. Supply, will proceed to Cantonment, Ind. Ty., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, Sig. office.)

Corpl. Wm. O. Bailey, Wood's Holl, will proceed to Rochester and assume charge of that station. 1st Class Priv. Chas. F. Schneider, Detroit, will assume charge of that station, temporarily, who will proceed to Toledo, and assume charge of that station, relieving Sergt. John W. Byram, who will then proceed to Memphis, and assume charge of that station, relieving Sergt. Edward A. Evans, who will proceed to Detroit, and assume charge of that station (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, Sig. office.)

Sergt. Charles L. Bozell, Cairo, Ill., will proceed to Alpena, Mich., and assume charge of that station, relieving Sergt. James J. Fitzgerald, who will proceed to Cairo, Ill., and assume charge of that station. Sergt. Thomas F. Schley, Green Bay, Wis., will proceed to Chicago, in time for discharge and re-enlistment, after which he will return to Green Bay (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, Sig. office.)

Par. 6, S. O. 174, July 28, 1888, is so amended as to direct that 2d Lieut. Frederick R. Day, Sig. Corps, on completion of his duties at Whipple Bks., A. T., will proceed thence to El Paso and San Antonio, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola, Fla.; Montgomery, Ala.; and Atlanta, Ga., inspect the signal stations and property, etc., at those points (S. O., Jan. 9, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. James J. Mayler, C. E., is further extended ten days on account of illness (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, C. E.).

1st Lieut. Wm. E. Craigbill, C. E., is relieved temporarily from duty under Col. Orlando M. Poe, C. E., and will proceed to Baltimore and report to Col. Wm. P. Craigbill, C. E., for temporary duty under his immediate orders (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Walter L. Fisk, C. E., will proceed from New Orleans, La., on public business to Fort Pike, Fort Macomb, Tower Dupre, Tower at Proctorville and Battery Bienvenue (S. O., Jan. 4, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. George A. Zinn, C. E., will proceed from Willet's Point to New York City on public business (S. O., Jan. 4, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Adelbert R. Buffington, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Springfield, Mass., to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, on public business in connection with the manufacture of field carriages, etc. (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

Chaplain J. S. Seibold is relieved from duty at Fort Reno, and will, upon the expiration of his leave, proceed to Fort Gibson and take station (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, Dept. Mo.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and J, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F. and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. G. H. Macdonald is extended until Jan. 6 (S. O. 157, Dec. 31, Dept. M.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdqs., B. E. F. I. and M. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Schofield is detailed upon special duty at Hdqs. of the Army, Washington, and will report to the Major-General commanding accordingly (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C. E. and M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G. and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pecos, Colorado, Tex.

The C. O. Post of San Antonio will send certain military prisoners to Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, under charge of 2d Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Tex.).

1st Lieut. Balabre Reynolds, Fort Clark, will proceed to Camp Del Rio to inspect the money accounts of the disbursing officer at that place (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Tex.).

A party of ladies visited the barracks of Troop B, 3d Cav., yesterday morning. A highly accomplished housekeeper caused the sun bronzed 1st sergeant to blush like a coy maiden by saying it would be a happy day for her when her house was as neat as his. —San Antonio Express.

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., E. G. and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F. I. and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. James Lockett, Fort Huachuca, is extended seven days (S. O. 144, Dec. 27, D. Ariz.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James B. Erwin, Adjt., is extended two months (S. O., Jan. 2, H. Q. A.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B. C. G. and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Snell, Ind. T.; D and L, Ft. Snell, Ind. T.; A, F. and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 5, is granted Col. J. F. Wade (S. O. 157, Dec. 31, Dept. M.). A recruiting rendezvous is established at Fort Elliott, and 1st Lieut. H. W. Wheeler is detailed as the recruiting officer (S. O. 157, Dec. 31, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A. C. H. I. and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Henry P. Perrine is still further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. G. I. L. and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Snell, Ind. T.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. Henry J. Slocum is further extended eleven months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.).

Capt. James M. J. Sanno, on leave in Washington, will report by letter to the supt. recruiting service, N. Y. City, to conduct recruits that may be sent to the Dept. of Platte (S. O., Jan. 9, H. Q. A.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. I. and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; E and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.

Lieut. Col. John K. Mizner is appointed to inspect two cavalry horses at Fort Meade, for which Capt. Richard A. Williams, Troop C, is accountable, and three cavalry horses for which 1st Lieut. John Guest, Troop B, is accountable (S. O. 127, Dec. 31, D. Dak.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John Guest is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B. F. I. and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ogden, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

On mutual application, the following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle, from Troop F to Troop L; 1st Lieut. Walter L. Finley, from Troop L to Troop F. Lieut. Finley will join his proper troop (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.).

In a recent report of the best single mounted pistol practice we note some excellent practice by the 9th Cavalry at McKinney, Niobrara, Robinson, and Washakie. Corpl. Pash, and Pvt. Payne, of Troop D, made 100 per cent. each, and Sergt. Clay, Corpl. Gist, Blacksmith Turner, and Privs. Gardner, Hen-

dricks, and Jackson, of Troop E, made 80 per cent. each.

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., A. B. and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, E. and K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; F and H, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L. and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

The C. O. Fort Grant will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. James Spear, Troop E (S. O. 143, Dec. 26, D. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. G. H. I. L. and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., B. and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; G and L, St. Francis Bks., Ala.; A, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; J, Jackson Bks., La.

Light battery.

Official information having been received of the promotion of Lieut. Col. John Mendenhall to Colonel, 2d Art., Dec. 4, 1888, vice Ayres, deceased, that officer will proceed from Fort Trumbull to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., and assume command of that post and of his regiment. The C. O. Fort Barrancas will send the staff and band of the 2d Art. to St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, to report to the colonel of the regiment for duty (S. O. 6, Jan. 8 Div. A.).

Captain William McK. Dunn will inspect Q. M. stores at Jackson Barracks, La., for which 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, late A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 9, Div. Act., Jan. 11.).

Ord. Sergt. Bernard O'Beirne having reported at Fort Pike, La., Sergt. M. McGrath, Bat. E, will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., and report for duty (S. O. 4, Jan. 5, Div. A.).

We have received a copy of the following resolutions: "Col. John Mendenhall, 2d Art.: The enlisted men of Fort Trumbull, Conn., at a meeting held Jan. 1, 1889, unanimously resolved, That while most heartily congratulating you on your recent and deserved promotion, they desire at the same time to express their regret that the exigencies of the Service compel you to sever your connection with the 4th Artillery, with which regiment you have been so long and so intimately identified, having served in it as lieutenant, captain, and lieutenant-colonel for more than thirty years, and during which time your kindness and care of the enlisted men has endeared you to all who have ever served in your command. The enlisted men of Fort Trumbull, Conn., can only wish that your duties in the new field to which you are called may be as pleasant and agreeable to all parties as has been your connection with the 4th Artillery, and especially with the command at Fort Trumbull, Conn.—(Signed), John P. Jones, president, Comy. Sergt. U. S. A.; Frank Woodhull, secretary, 1st Sergt., Bat. C, 4th Art.—Fort Trumbull, Conn., Jan. 9, 1889."

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport, R. I.; D, G. and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

Light battery.

In addition to his other duties, 2d Lieut. David J. Rumbough, A. D. C., will take charge of the office of Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Tex.). Capt. James Chester, Washington Barracks, will proceed to Governor's Island and report for assignment to duty as Division inspector of artillery target practice (S. O. 8, Jan. 10, Div. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, D. G. and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; J and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

Light battery.

The leave for seven days taken by Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, commanding Fort Warren, Mass., is extended three days (S. O. 8, Jan. 10, Div. A.).

Par. 9, S. O. 206, Dec. 20, 1888, H. Q. A., directing 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Foote to report to the C. O. of the Artillery School at the expiration of his leave of absence, is amended to direct him to repair from Fort Adams, Rhode Island, to Ft. Monroe, Virginia, and report in person to the C. O. of the Artillery School for duty, he having rejoined his station prior to the issue of said order. (S. O. Jan. 9, H. Q. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E. F. I. and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C. and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Light battery.

The leave for ten days granted 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, Fort Columbus, is extended seven days (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, Div. A.).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A. D. I. and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDowell, Nev.

1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Weaver is relieved from duty at David's Island and will report to the C. O. Recruiting Depot, Columbus Barracks, for duty (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Richard T. Earle, Fort Omaha (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. Platte.).

2d Lieut. H. B. Sarson entered, Jan. 1, upon the duties of Treasurer, Act. Ord. Officer, and A. C. S., Fort Omaha, vice 1st Lieut. R. T. Earle, relieved upon his application, on account of ill health.

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A. B. C. E. H. and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; G, Ft. Snell, D. T.; D, T. C. F. and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. William C. Bartlett, Fort Meade, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 127, Dec. 31, D. Dak.).

Leave for four months is granted Capt. James H. Gageby (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.).

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C. D. E. and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., B. and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Colton, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Biggs, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Deffen, commanding Seminole Negro Indian Scouts, will proceed from Nevill's

Spring to Fort Clark on public service (S. O. 126, Dec. 26, D. Tex.).

Capt. Thomas H. Logan will proceed from Fort Hancock to El Paso on public business (S. O. 126, Dec. 26, D. Tex.).

Lieut. Col. Melville A. Cochran will proceed from Fort Davis to Camp Pecos, Colorado to inspect the money accounts of the disbursing officer (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Tex.).

Pvt. Lafayette Benbow, Co. E, Fort Bliss, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Jan. 4, H. Q. A.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McCook.

Hdqs., H. and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E. and G, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Corpl. Bernard Lavery has been promoted sergeant in Co. A.

Corpl. Patrick O'Connor has been promoted sergeant and Pvt. Henry M. Crull appointed corporal in Co. G.

Corpl. John Smith has been promoted sergeant and Pvt. James Kelly appointed corporal in Co. H.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett is relieved from duty at Fort Washakie and will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., and report for temporary duty with Co. D (S. O. 121, Dec. 27, D. Platte.).

Leave for two months, to take effect about Jan. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. John L. Barbour, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 4, Jan. 8, Div. M.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A. B. E. F. G. and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I. and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Jan. 20, 1889, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Cyrus A. Earnest, Fort Niobrara (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, Div. M.).

9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdqs., B. C. F. and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

We received this week through the courtesy of Adjt. Stembel an excellent roster of the commissioned officers of the 9th Inf. The number is 35, 34 of whom are on duty and one (Capt. W. W. Rogers) on sick leave until further orders.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., F. and I, Santa Fe, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Under the requirements of G. O. 14, A. G. O., 1887, 1st Lieut. B. C. Van Vliet is relieved from duty as Regimental Adjutant and assigned to Co. F. 1st Lieut. S. V. Seyburn is appointed Regimental Adjutant, vice Van Vliet, relieved, to date Jan. 1, 1889 (Orders 85, Dec. 31, 10th Inf.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A. D. G. H. and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Capt. George K. Sanderson, Fort Ontario, having been summoned to appear before the U. S. Court in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 14, is authorized to obey the subpoena (S. O. 4, Jan. 5, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. John H. Philbrick, having been prevented by sickness in his family from availing himself of the leave for two months, to commence on or about Dec. 20, granted him, is authorized to avail himself of it on or about Feb. 1 (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Niagara will issue to 1st Sergt. P. J. McManus, Co. E, a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, Div. A.).

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E. G. H. and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

The ordinary leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. William W. Wetherpoon is changed to leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability. (S. O. Jan. 9, H. Q. A.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B. C. D. F. G. and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; E and K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. H. and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F. and K, Ft. Du Chene, Utah.

2d Lieut. George I. Putnam, on leave at Charles-town, N. H., will report by letter to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits from David's Island to the Dept. of Platte. He will then join his company (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.).

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Misher.

Hdqs., A. B. C. E. F. G. I. and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Alexander Ogle will be relieved from duty at Fort Bridger, Jan. 28, and will then proceed to Fort D. A. Russell and report for duty (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. Platte.).

1st Lieut. William A. Mann will be relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell as soon after Feb. 1 as practicable, and will then proceed to Fort Bridger and report for duty with Co. H (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. Platte.).

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs., B. D. and H, Ft. Hara, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Denver, Colo.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. F. H. and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

1st Lieut. Palmer Tilton is, at his own request, relieved from further duty in the office of the Adjutant-General, and will revert to a status of leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, to take effect about Feb. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry D. Humphrey, Camp Poplar River, Mont. (S. O. 4, Jan. 8, Div. M.).

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. H. and K, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and G, Ft. Totten, D. T.; I, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Col. Peter T. Swaine, Fort Keogh, will inspect two cavalry horses suffering from incurable disease (S. O. 126, Dec. 26, D. Dak.).

The time authorized for the retention of 1st Lieut.

O. M. Smith in the Dept. of Texas having expired, he is relieved from duty and will report in person to the Adjutant-General, Division of Missouri (S. O. 127, Dec. 31, D. Tex.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hon. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich. Capt. Charles Wheaton, having been found incapacitated for active service by a Retiring Board, will proceed to his home (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hon. A. D. and F. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and E, San Carlos, Ariz.

(For Late Army Orders see page 392.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Jan. 5, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Mendenhall, 4th Artillery, to be Colonel 2d Artillery, December 4, 1888, vice Ayres, deceased.

Major Richard H. Jackson, 5th Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel 4th Artillery, December 4, 1888, vice Mendenhall, promoted.

Captain Tully McCrea, 1st Artillery, to be Major 5th Artillery, December 4, 1888, vice Jackson, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Allyn Capron, 1st Artillery, to be Captain, December 4, 1888, vice McCrea, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Millard F. Harmon, 1st Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 4, 1888, vice Capron, promoted.

RETIREMENT.

Colonel Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster-General, December 30, 1888 (act June 30, 1882).

CASUALTIES.

Captain Martin E. O'Brien, 2d Cavalry, died December 28, 1888, at Pendleton, Oregon.

2d Lieutenant Thomas W. Hall, 10th Cavalry, resigned January 1, 1889.

Chaplain Alpha Wright (retired), died November 30, 1888, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Military Academy.

Leave on account of ill health is granted Cadet Robert W. Mearns, 3d Class, until June 20, 1889, when he will join the then 3d Class (S. O., Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Cadet Alva C. Washburn, 4th Class, is granted leave until June 20, 1889, when he will join the then 4th Class (S. O., Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave on account of sickness is granted Cadet Hansford L. Threlkeld, 3d Class, from Dec. 25, 1888, to Feb. 15, 1889, when he will be turned back to join the present 4th class (S. O., Jan. 9, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Wingate, N. M., Jan. 7. Detail: Major Tullius C. Tupper and Capt. William M. Wallace, 6th Cav.; Capt. Leonard Hay, 9th Inf.; Capt. Henry M. Kendall, John B. Kerr, William Stanton, and Robert Hauna, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William B. Banister, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John Y. F. Blake, 2d Lieut. Alonzo Gray and Robert L. Howe, 5th Cav.; and 2d Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, Jr., 9th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 144, Dec. 27, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Clark, Tex., Jan. 7. Detail: Major Benjamin F. Pope, Surg.; Capt. Jacob H. Smith and Richard Vance, 19th Inf.; Capt. Oscar Eiting and 1st Lieut. Bainbridge Reynolds, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Eckerston and 2d Lieut. William T. Wilder, 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Tex.)

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., Jan. 7. Detail: Major Edward C. Woodruff, 5th Inf.; Capt. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. Edmund Rice and 1st Lieut. Hunter Liggett, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Paul Clendenen, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill, 5th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Tex.)

At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 7. Detail: Major W. J. Lyster, Capt. J. F. Munson and C. G. Penney, 6th Inf.; Capt. A. H. Appel, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. D. I. Craft and T. G. Townsend, 6th Inf., and 2d Lieut. C. E. Dentler, 6th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, Dept. M.)

At Fort Proble, Mo., Jan. 17. Detail: Major Jacob B. Rawles, Capt. John Egan and Frederick Fugert, 2d Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, George F. Landers, and Charles D. Palmer, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 8, Jan. 10, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Joseph C. Bally, Med. Dept.; Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Weeks, D. Q. M. G., and 2d Lieut. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., will meet, Dec. 27, at Camp Del Rio, Tex., to report upon two portable houses purchased from the Houston Building Company and erected at Camp Del Rio for hospital purposes (S. O. 128, Dec. 28, D. Tex.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. W. A. Elderkin, C. S.; Capt. C. A. Booth, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Inf., will meet at Los Angeles, Dec. 28, to fix the responsibility for loss of ord. stores, for which 1st Lieut. T. S. McCabe, 9th Inf., Asst. Ord. Officer, is accountable (S. O. 144, Dec. 27, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. Daniel E. McCarthy and 2d Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 12th Inf., will assemble at Fort Bennett, Dak., Jan. 3, to fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of two Springfield rifles, for which Capt. Joseph H. Hurst, 12th Inf., Co. K, is accountable (S. O. 128, Dec. 23, D. Dak.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. R. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.; Capt. John B. Johnson, 3d Cav., and Capt. James B. Burback, 3d Art., will assemble, Jan. 4, at Gainesville, Tex., to inspect cavalry horses (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Tex.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Col. Charge Page, Asst. Surg.-Gen.; Capt. Arthur Murray, A. J.-A., and 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., A. D. C., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 5, to fix the responsibility for the condition of subsistence stores, for which Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S., is accountable (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, Dept. M.)

Recruiting Service.—2d Lieut. Malvern Hill Barnum, 3d Cav., having reported at New York City, will proceed without delay to Jefferson Bks., Mo., and report to the C. O., to conduct to the Dept. of Arizona, one of the detachments of recruits now under orders at the depot for that department. On the completion of this duty Lieut. Barnum will join his troop, in compliance with the orders from H. Q. A. (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, R. S., N. Y. City.)

2d Lieut. John S. Pershing, 6th Cav., will proceed without delay to Jefferson Bks., Mo., and report to the C. O., to conduct to the Dept. of Arizona one of the detachments of recruits now under orders at Jefferson Bks., Mo., for that department. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, R. S., N. Y. City.)

In compliance with instructions from H. Q. A., A.

G. O., dated Dec. 24, 1888, the recruiting rendezvous at Springfield, Mass., will be discontinued on Dec. 31, and Capt. James M. Ropes, 8th Cav., will proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and assume temporary charge of the Mounted Service rendezvous in that city, relieving Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav. Capt. Nowlan, on being relieved, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and relieve Capt. Frederick W. Thibaut, 5th Inf., in temporary charge of the Mounted Service rendezvous in that city. (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, R. S., N. Y. City.)

Leaves of Absence.—Maj. Gen. Schofield has directed that hereafter copies of all orders relating to leaves of absence granted to officers on account of sickness, will be supplied to officers in charge of the hospitals of the stations to which such officers belong.

Small Arms Practice.—A revised edition of Rifle and Carbine Firing, which makes changes in the system of instruction, is now in press. Until it is issued to the Army target practice, except the preliminary instruction in quarters, will not be held. (Letter, A. G. O.)

ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE, VA.

In G. O. 66 of Dec. 31, Major Frank prescribes the course of Photography and Telegraphy and the Practical Military Exercises for January. Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., is the instructor in Photography, and Major M. P. Miller, 5th Art., superintends and Capt. W. P. Vose, 2d Art., instructs in Telegraphy. Capt. Vose and Lieut. Foote are the instructors of the non-commissioned officers in Gunnery. There has been added to the standing orders of the School the following: "Chickens and other domestic fowl will not be permitted to run at large." Lieut. W. Walke has been assigned as instructor in Chemistry and High Explosives.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BAYARD, N. M.

DECEMBER 23, 1888

MORE than four weeks of constant and severe atmospheric disturbances—something unprecedented in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant—have brought rheumatic twinges to those who hitherto knew them not, and show that this section scarcely deserves the reputation of being "The World's Sanitarium" that the enterprising (and needy) denizens of our neighbor Silver City claim for it in widespread circulars. I have been amused more than once to see a pair of cadaverous consumptives, allured by the circulars mentioned, sit before some hostelry in Silver City and fill up pauses of expectation by darning New Mexico. The climate of this Territory unquestionably offers inducements to sufferers from lung disease in its primary stages, but on the whole, the climate of Southern California, with its abundant topographical variations and gradual slope from the San Bernardino Mountains to the sea, is far ahead of it. So is El Paso, Tex., and its vicinity. The last named town, by the way, if the statistics published by one of its physicians are reliable, is the healthiest place in the universe. But how about the heat?

Christmas has gone, and with it has been made beautiful and memorable to the school children of the post, and to some that have long since ceased to be school children, by a charming Christmas Eve entertainment gotten up through the philanthropic exertions of Chaplain Allensworth, of the 24th Infantry, and his amiable wife, generously assisted by the officers and ladies of the post, and especially by Mrs. Col. Crandall, Mrs. Dr. Comerys, and Mrs. Dr. Arthur.

Another of those tragedies, as yet, unfortunately, so frequent on the border, has just taken place here. A land feud had existed between two families of ranchmen named, respectively, McAfee and Hudson. Two members of the latter family met one of the former leading a horse of disputed ownership. Brevity is the soul of wit—and of bullets. "What you got with that?" asked the McAfee, of the Hudson. "None of your business," said the McAfee. In the twinkling of an eye six shooters were drawn, and the McAfee is dead with a bullet through the brain, and the Hudson is alive with a bullet through his breathing apparatus, with some chance of recovery. Both were respectable men, each with a host of friends and relatives, and more blood is likely to be spilled. A New Mexican vendetta, what an agonizing torment for some fellow zipped with a sanguine imagination! Come thou forth, Bret Harte, and invest our New Mexican cowboys with some of the noble attributes of thy California rustlers! Right here is your chance. We have tenderfeet, rustlers, cowmen, cowboys, cactus, sombreroes, greasers of all degrees and colors, lots of suggestive stone heaps by the roadside, and mountains in the visible distance that would inspire Rider Haggard to conjure up another "King Solomon's Mines."

Speaking of stone heaps by the roadside reminds me of a little joke—if you have room for it: Col. Blank (than whom there is not a more genial officer in the Service) when in command of this post and District of Observation during one of the Geronimo years, started out on a tour of inspection of his district in an ambulance, accompanied only by one of the 6th Cavalry bandmen, whom for the sake of brevity, we will call Barthelmess. The officer was liberally provided with a flask and, not unlikely, with a reservoir from which to replenish the flask, and being a whole souled man scorned the idea of putting the same to his lips without offering it to his humble co-voyageur. Not long after leaving the post, stone heaps denoting the resting places of victims of Geronimo outrages became numerous. At each of these Col. Blank produced his flask and, offering it to Barthelmess, said, with solemn mien, "Let us honor the dead." On the second day's journey these monuments became few and far between, and after waiting long and patiently Col. Blank pulled out his flask and handing it to B. said: "Let us curse the Dutch." "But, sir," remonstrated B., "I am Dutch myself." "Then let us curse the Irish." Thus the truth of the adage, "Where there's a will there's a way," was happily illustrated.

A German given by Lt. and Mrs. Collins, 24th Inf., Dec. 29, on the eve of their departure for Fort Seiden, was attended by all the officers and ladies. The hop room was handsomely decorated with flags, sabres, infantry swords, bayonets, etc., tennis rackets. There were ten couples on the floor—eight figures. The favors were distributed by Mrs. Keyes and Mrs. Nugent from a handsomely draped booth lit with colored lamps. The dresses were very handsome—ladies in full dress and officers in full dress uniform. The couples dancing were: Mr. Collins leading with Mrs. Comerys, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Chaplain Thompson and Mrs. Norvell, Lt. Brewster and Mrs. Palmer, Capt. Keyes and Mrs. Keyes, Lieut. Trippe and Mrs. Arthur, Lieut. Paxton and Mrs. Keyes, Lieut. and Mrs. Brett, Lieut. Fulton and Mrs. Crandall, Lieut. Palmer and Mrs. Trippe. All pronounced it a most enjoyable affair.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE officers of the Army stationed at San Antonio have organized for the winter's entertainment under the title of the Officers' Club, the object being to provide suitable amusements for the pleasure of officers and their families and invited guests. Officers and committees of the club have been elected and a code of by-laws adopted. The officers of the club are Col. Smith, president, Capt. Steever, secretary and treasurer, and the executive committee consists of Col. Smith, Capt. Bradford, Capt. Burbank, Lieut. Hewitt, Lieut.

Rumbough, Lieut. Evans, Capt. Steever, Major Vroom and Major Cushing. With this organization there can be no doubt but the officers and ladies at San Antonio will spend a pleasant and sociable winter.

Miss Bradford, sister of Capt. Bradford, 19th Inf., has returned to her home in Wilmington, Del. She was accompanied by Mrs. Bradford, who will spend some time in the East. Mrs. Bally, the wife of Col. Bally, medical director, has arrived. Lieut. Hardee, as well as Maj. Atwood and Vroom, is confined to his quarters by a slight indisposition.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

JANUARY 1, 1889.

ALTHOUGH we are a long ways from the great centres of civilization, we manage to enjoy ourselves passably well, and on this great holiday, which is a beautiful one as far as the weather is concerned, our manly and efficient corps of officers turned out in full force to call upon the commanding officer. Col. Brackett was prepared to receive them, and Mrs. Brackett, with Mrs. Wm. Brackett and Mrs. Dickman, gave them a hearty reception. The 19th Regiment of Infantry, headed by Lieut. Col. Jordan, made their appearance in due time and wished the commanding officer a happy New Year. This deputation consisted of Capt. Remington, Vance, Withersell and Leefe, and Lieuts. Williams, Eckerston, Foster, and Wilde.

The Colonel's own regiment, the 3d Cavalry, was represented by Col. Purinton, Capt. Hittin and Chase, Adj. Dickman, Quartermaster Johnson, Capt. Reynolds, who is now entitled to his promotion, and Lieuts. West and Ryan. Surg. Pope, Asst. Surg. Rafferty, and Chaplain Merrill were the representatives of the staff corps.

1st Lt. Thos. M. DeFreese, 5th Inf., now in command of the Seminole Indian scouts, was also present, as was Mr. Fredlander, the post trader. There was nothing to mar the festivities of the occasion, and all expressed themselves as highly gratified with the entertainment.

Round about Fort Clark there is an excellent country for game, and representatives from all of the companies have been out, and provided a great many deer and wild turkeys for Christmas and New Year's day. These excursions or hunts have been greatly enjoyed by the soldiers, who, while pleasantly employed, have added to their knowledge of woodcraft, an excellent thing in the military profession.

It will be seen from the foregoing that we still live and thrive in this far-away region, where, if we do not get everything that makes life worth living, we have enough at least to satisfy our wants as soldiers, and do not envy those who are cooped up in cities inhaling coal gas instead of pure oxygen.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SILL, I. T.

THE Indians belonging to this agency have recently received their grass money and appear well pleased with the prompt payment and good faith of the cattle company.

Quite a touching burial service took place at Sill on Christmas Day. Sal-moon-ti (Bear-Paw), an Indian scout, requested Mr. Jones, the Indian interpreter, just before taking his departure for the happy hunting ground, to ask the commanding officer to have him buried in the post cemetery with military honors and have the guns fired over his grave. Col. Tilford accorded him a military burial, a detachment of cavalry acting as escort. His family buried his buffalo robe and several other articles of clothing in the grave, thinking he might need them en route to his destination.

The prospects are very encouraging for having a railroad within five miles of Sill the Rock Island Co. is building from "Coffeeville, Kan." to a point on the Fort Worth and Denver, 60 miles south of us.

The post was recently inspected by the Dept. Inspector. The cavalry and infantry presented a very flattering appearance and exhibited great proficiency in all tactical movements. Four troops of the 7th Cavalry and two of the 6th Cavalry comprised the "Batt." One very handsome movement was executed, and the battalions drilled. The troops were dismounted and deployed as skirmishers about 300 yds. in advance of the led horses. As a given signal the skirmish line rushed for their horses, mounted, and made a very handsome charge over the bluff just in front.

The infantry and cavalry dined sumptuously on Christmas, wild turkey constituting the leading feature of the "menu." Troop D, 5th Cav., sang Troop F, 7th Cav., decorated their dining rooms very handsomely with the "mistletoe."

The Christmas tree generously donated by the officers and ladies of the post of Fort Sill to the children of the enlisted men made many hearts happy as the little ones answered to their names in receiving the lovely presents with which the tree was laden, Lieut. Rice and Lieut. Harris acting as Santa Claus representatives.

Major Bell and Lieut. Sichel and Cress returned from a very successful three days' hunt, bringing with them 40 wild turkeys and other game.

The garrison has been entertained by Capt. and Mrs. De Rudio with a keno party, Lieut. and Mrs. Sichel with a progressive euchre, and Major and Mrs. Bell with several dinners. Lieut. and Mrs. Cress and Lieut. and Mrs. Townsend also gave card parties. Major and Mrs. Baldwin the same all in one week. There is talk of a german in the near future. For a frontier post with no band and no town nearer than 70 miles, Fort Sill makes a pretty fair record in the way of gaieties and good living, all the delicacies of the season being kept by the post trader, who supplies the wants of the garrison on reasonable terms.

The dinner given by Mrs. Bell was complimentary to the officers and their wives of Troop F, 7th Cav. The "menu" was very elaborate, the choicest of viands. The guests were royally entertained. Dancing was indulged in after dinner.

Mrs. Col. Tilford gave a handsome leap year party on New Year's eve. Many of the ladies invited gentlemen. Supper was served early in order to give time to dance the german. Mrs. Maj. Bell escorted Lieut. Rice, Mrs. Capt. Hiley escorted Maj. Bell, Mrs. De Rudio Lieut. Walte, Miss Townsend Lieut. Harris, Miss Casey Capt. Forbush.

The arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Appel has proved a delightful addition to our already very pleasant society.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE Telegraph of Dec. 29 says:

The social club gave a dance at the post theatre on Thursday evening. Captain and Mrs. Ebsteln entertained a number of the officers at a dinner party on Christmas, as did also Lieutenant and Mrs. Bailey. Dr. C. S. Black has returned from leave. Lieut. Bonesteel spent Christmas at Fremont. Christmas Day was observed by a suspension of all military duty. The various companies vied with each other in the preparation of elaborate dinners. Co. C's tables were especially handsome.

THE Excelsior of Jan. 5 says:

Mrs. Capt. Ebsteln, assisted by Miss Smith and Mesdames Duncan and Stone, received on New Year's Day. Mrs. General Norton kept open house New Year's Day, assisted by Mrs. Poland, Mrs. Parke and Mrs. Farmer, wives of well-known officers.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE Excelsior of Jan. 5 says:

1st Lt. James Arrasmith has returned from leave. Mrs. Turner, assisted by Mrs. Capt. Uilo, gave a welcome to all on New Year's Day. Mrs. Dr. Brown and daughter were at home to their numerous friends New Year's Day. Mrs. General Wheaton and the Misses McParlin received calls on New Year's Day. Lieutenants Wilkins and Orsman have returned from their holiday leave. Mrs. Dr. Hagble, assisted by Mrs. Lieut. Howell, made "Happy New Year" to

their friends; also Mrs. and Miss Warrin... Mrs. Lieut. Searson, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Brayton, her sister, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. and Miss Mallory, gave cheery New Year's greetings to their friends... An impromptu but delightful party was given by General and Mrs. Wheaton to the officers and ladies of the garrison, and to their guests, the Misses McParlin, Dec. 29... Major C. M. Terrell, by the retirement of Colonel McClure, becomes lieutenant-colonel and Deputy Paymaster-General. We congratulate Colonel Terrell upon his promotion. He has been stationed here for several years as chief paymaster, and has numerous friends in Omaha who will rejoice at his promotion.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE EXCELSIOR of Jan. 5 says:

Christmas and New Year's were appropriately celebrated. Major Barnest has returned from a trip to the Indian agency.

Major Wilhelm gave a pleasant stereopticon exhibition Thursday.

Major Cooney's family have gone to New York to await the major's assignment to Arizona.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE SENTINEL says:

The Ladies' Society of the Army Chapel have raised \$60 for the benefit of the Kansas Orphanage, besides a large quantity of clothing. Chaplain Barry took the clothing out to the orphanage and turned the money over to the president of the institution.

It having come to the knowledge of Gen. McCook that certain parties were trying to persuade the enlisted men that the Post Chapel was solely for the use of officers and their families, he has caused printed notices to be placed in all the soldiers' quarters giving the hours of service and a special invitation to the men to attend.

THE TIMES says:

Paul McCleery, eldest son of Chaplain and Mrs. McCleery, died, Jan. 4, after a long illness. In their bereavement the family have the deep sympathy of their many friends. The time for the funeral has not been arranged as Mrs. Alvord, sister of the deceased, is expected from West Point.

FORT KEOGH THEATRICALS.

The *Yellowstone Journal*, in an account of recent amateur theatricals at Fort Keogh, says: "First on the bill came the two act comedy of 'A Husband's Order.' The cast included Mesdames Kell, Webster and Harvey, and Lieuts. Casey, Martin, Webster and Hammond. The development of the main plot was in the hands of Mrs. Webster as Josephine, Lieut. Casey as the baron, and Lieut. Martin as Col. Marcoux; Mrs. Webster looked and acted the high-born lady to perfection. Lieut. Casey, as Baron De Beaupre, the scheming, selfish uncle, was fully on a par with what might be expected on the professional stage. Lieut. Martin made a dashing officer and played the lover with an intensity that bespoke long practice in the role. The under plot was wrought out by Mrs. Kell, as Elise, Mrs. Harvey, Lieutenant Webster and Lieut. Hammond. Mrs. Kell was sprightly and charming. Lieut. Webster and Mrs. Harvey could not have been better. Lieut. Hammond was also excellent.

"The farce 'Larkin's Love Letters' introduced Mrs. Kell, Miss Swaine, and Lieuts. Hammond, Willis and Webster, the action devolving mainly on Messrs. Webster and Hammond and Miss Swaine; the latter had a soubrette part, for which she seemed admirably adapted. The costumes in each piece were rich and elegant where required, and historically correct. One of the chief pleasures was the admirable rendition of five selections by the orchestra. By the courtesy of Quartermaster Martin, the Miles City contingent were afforded ample accommodations."

FORT SISSETON, DAKOTA.

JOE THE EDITOR of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

The most delightful entertainment that I have ever had the pleasure of attending was the military dress ball given by Co. G, 3d Infantry, at the post hall on Monday evening, Dec. 31. The unusual fine weather gave us a perfect evening, so that a large and merry crowd was present. A large number of invitations had been issued to the residents of the surrounding settlements, so that 74 couples honored us with their presence. Dancing began at 8 o'clock P. M. At 10.30 an elegant collation was served to the guests. The music for the occasion was excellent. The choicest selections from the best composers were executed in a masterly style. Dancing was kept up until 8 o'clock the next morning, when the guests departed, carrying with them the memories of a charming evening, vowing that they could never forget the boys in blue.

JANUARY 5, 1889.

COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.

G. C. M. O. 121. Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte, Dec. 10, 1888, acquit Capt. Constant Williams, 7th Inf., of the several charges—three in all—upon which he was tried by Court-martial at Fort Laramie, of which Col. H. A. Morrow, 21st Inf., was president, and Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf., J. A. The court found him guilty on two of the specifications, one declaring that having been asked by his commanding officer, Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf., why he, Capt. Williams, had permitted his men to eat lunch at the previous halt, or to that effect, did reply, as follows: "I did not permit my men to eat at the last halt, sir," or words to that effect, which statement was intentionally and knowingly false. The other that he made a similar statement in an official communication. The finding on these specifications was: "Guilty of the facts as stated, but attach no criminality thereto." The charge accompanying these specifications was "Conduct unbecoming," etc. The other two charges were "Conduct prejudicial" and "Violation of the 33d Article of War." The specifications allege that Capt. Williams was guilty of neglect in allowing his company wagon to be overloaded for the march, stopped for lunch when he should not have done so, and neglecting to pay certain indebtedness for produce of company garden and supplies obtained from the canteen. On these charges and specifications he was found "Not guilty."

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Warren for desertion, Major-General Howard says: "The sentence is approved; but, in view of the fact that the prisoner's intention not to return, though made by the circumstances extremely probable, was not and could not be certainly established by proof; and in consideration also of the confinement of the prisoner in ball and chain in the presence of the court throughout his trial—a degree of severity for which there can have existed no real necessity, and which is, therefore, strongly disapproved—the Commanding General is pleased to mitigate the sentence."

The Ordnance Department of the Army is anxiously awaiting the action of the Tennessee Legislature in regard to the transfer of the tract of land at Columbia to the U. S. Government, for the establishment of an arsenal, for which an appropriation of \$200,000 was made at the last session of Congress. A tract of land covering about 75 acres immediately outside the city limits was examined and accepted by the Ordnance Department early last fall, but no action towards the construction of buildings, etc., can be taken until the Tennessee Legislature has ceded jurisdiction.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Temporary flagship N. A. S. Reported by telegraph at Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 7.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. Left Norfolk Navy-yard, Va., for Port au Prince, Jan. 7.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk undergoing repairs. Repairs will be finished probably in May, 1889.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. Arrived at New York on Jan. 10, from Hayti. There were several cases of yellow fever reported on board. Corporal Rowe died of the disease on Jan. 7, and was buried at sea off Cape Hatteras. When she anchored off Quarantine Cadet M. L. Bristol, Lieutenant C. R. Miles and Yeoman Keller, it was reported, were also ill from the effects of the yellow fever, but, it was stated, were convalescent. The remainder of the officers and men were reported fairly well. The voyage home was uneventful. The vessel will be thoroughly fumigated.

S. Atlantic Station—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gault. Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted. Steamer leave Newport News, Va., Jan. 19, for Rio de Janeiro.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 27.

REKIMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 3, 1889, for Montevideo, Uruguay, where she will relieve the *Suvarra* as flagship of the South Atlantic Station.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan. Jr. Arrived at Maldonado, Uruguay, Nov. 21. Will be ordered to join the Asiatic Squadron as soon as relieved by the *Richmond*.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickens. Reported at Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 1.

European Station—A. R. Adm. Jas. A. Greer. Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Will join flagship at Villefranche in February next. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gibraltar Dec. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Villefranche, France, Nov. 1.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Ohas. H. Davis. At Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 28. Will cruise in the East, where she will winter.

Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly. Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Apia, Samoa, at last accounts, and cruising thereabout. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Honolulu, S. I., Nov. 28. Comdr. J. G. Green has been ordered to command, and leaves San Francisco per steamer of Jan. 15.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Left Acapulco, Mexico, Dec. 26. From this point she will proceed to China on her way to New York.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. At Mare Island. All work stopped on account of lack of appropriation. When completed will be sent to Pacific Station as storeship, with headquarters at Payta, Peru.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. At Apia, Samoan Group.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 19. Lieut. Commander George M. Book has been ordered to command.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. p. s.) Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Arrived at Panama Dec. 8, and will remain until further orders.

VANDALLIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain O. M. Schoonmaker. At Mare Island, Cal., for repairs. Expects to be ready about the middle of January.

Asiatic Station—Rear Adm. Ralph Chandler. Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Steamer leaves San Francisco, Cal., for Yokohama, Jan. 24.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Byron. Wilson. En route for New York, under sail. Will make the passage via Honolulu and Cape Horn. Sailed from Honolulu Nov. 20. If she meets with no mishaps she ought to be in New York about April 15.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Shanghai November 12, and from there to proceed to Hong Kong. Has been ordered to the United States, and expected to arrive in June, 1889. Address all mail to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. C. Wise. To proceed to New York, via Suez Canal. Reported by cable to have arrived at Maderia, Dec. 31, 1888.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Shanghai, China, where she will winter.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. At Yokohama, Japan, awaiting orders of Navy Department. She will be condemned and sold on station. Lieutenant Commander Gillpatrick, U. S. N., is at present in charge of the vessel.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Shanghai, China.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Tientsin, China, where she will winter.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander C. J. Train. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Dec. 2, on a cruise to the West Indies. Expected to leave about Dec. 20, for Port au Spain, Trinidad.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. O. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain John A. Howell. At New York Navy-yard to be fitted out for a foreign cruise. Will sail on a roving commission—of voyage around the world, and it is thought will leave about Jan. 19, and will probably stop at Colon and remain there several weeks.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York Navy-yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Ordered to Philadelphia, Pa.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Arrived at Norfolk Jan. 8, from Washington.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander A. D. Brown. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 30, with relief officers and crew for *Tallapoosa*, on South Atlantic Station, and then return and join N. A. Station. Arrived at Porto Grande, Cape de Verde, Dec. 24.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Picking. At Erie, Penn.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander J. B. Coghlan, at Mare Island, Cal. Preparing for sea. Has been reported ready, and will in all probability be assigned to Asiatic Station.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At Mare Island, Cal. To sail for the southern coast on survey duty. Address mail to care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

St. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School, N. Y. City, foot of East 26th Street, in winter quarters.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal. All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

St. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clad *Ajaz*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea. A despatch from Washington, D. C., says she will very soon be ready for commission, and it is thought Capt. H. B. Robeson will command her.

Jamestown—At Navy-yard, Norfolk.

Saratoga—At Portsmouth, N. H., to undergo repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished.

Iroquois—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., to undergo repairs.

Portsmouth—At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, undergoing repairs.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Mohican*, now at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., has been reported ready for sea, and will, it is understood, be assigned to the China Station. Work on the *Iroquois*, *Monongahela*, and *Vandalia* is practically hung up, and will not be resumed until Congress gives the Navy Department some additional money.

Work on the new ordnance shops at the Washington Navy-yard has been considerably retarded by the delay in receiving the iron frame work for the roof from the contractors, and the spring will probably be well advanced before the buildings have been completed and the machinery in place. If all the material were on hand the buildings could be completed inside of 60 days.

It is reported that a Spanish submarine vessel at San Fernando Arsenal, invented by Lieut. Peral, has been damaged by one of the tubes serving as reservoirs for compressed air bursting. The Government has promised its moral and pecuniary support to the invention, which is exciting great interest in Spain, especially among naval officers.

The U. S. S. *Dispatch* was employed, Dec. 4, in the lower Delaware Bay in laying off a two-knot trial course, in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Charles Cramp to Secretary Whitney. The course will be in fifteen fathoms of water. Said Mr. Henry Cramp: "The only way of testing the speed properly is to let the vessel have some depth of water under her keel. On the last trial trip, owing to the shallowness of the course, the *Vesuvius* was sucking up mud and carrying a large retaining wave nearly all the time."

THE 6 pdr. Driggs-Schroeder gun, now at Annapolis, has just completed a trial under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance. The report has not been made public, but we are informed that the trial was a success. This gun has now fired 41 rounds without showing signs of weakness, working smoothly and easily from first to last. The great advantage claimed for this system is derived from the light recoil block, and the rotary motion of the block, the entire weight only being upon the crank for a small part of the motion (6-10 of an inch). The mechanism is so constructed that the momentum of the block accomplishes this without any perceptible increase of weight upon the handle. The calculations show that the plug is capable of sustaining a chamber pressure of 74 tons per square inch. If the gun proves as successful as its promise of lightness, strength and ease of working will open a new field for this system, as they enable the features of rapid firing guns to be advanced to any calibre. The use of metallic case ammunition affords the most perfect obturation, while it allows cases to be loaded ready for use and stored for years without deterioration. Besides these advantages the loading of the piece is much simplified and no sponging is required, and no time is occupied in priming.

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MAIL ORDERS REQUESTED.

The old controversy between the House Commit-
tee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Ap-
propriations, relative to jurisdiction over appropri-
ations for seacoast defences is to be renewed when
the fortification bill comes up for consideration.
Under the resolution adopted by the House giving
the Military Committee control of appropriations
for the support of the Army, seacoast defences were
also specified, and acting under this resolution the
Military Committee now proposes to incorporate an
item of about \$800,000 for guns, etc., in the Army
appropriation bill. The adoption of this item they
will urge in lieu of the fortification bill which
Chairman Townshend will antagonize to the bitter
end. The amount is about the same as that con-
tained in the fortification bill and for the same pur-
poses, the estimates of the War Department having
been accepted. The two committees will also, prob-
ably, clash over the item in the sundry civil bill in
regard to the appropriation for Fort Brown, Texas.
The item in the bill which appropriates \$50,000 in
lieu of the \$160,000 authorized in 1885, is in accord-
ance with the recommendation made by the Military
Committee after their investigation of last session.
Their report was subsequently recalled, however,
for the purpose of considering additional evidence
from residents of Fort Brown in favor of the orig-
inal amount. Pending this reinvestigation the
Military Committee considers that the appropriations
Committee are overstepping the rules of propriety
in taking the step it has and will probably raise a
point of order against the adoption of the provision.

An Army decision of considerable importance
will be handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court
on Monday next or the Monday following. It is the
longevity pay case of Captain Melbourne F. Watson,
well known to our readers. It involves the question
of the right of all graduates of West Point, not ben-
efited by the Morton decision, to credit for their cad-
et service, and the right of all officers from the
ranks to credit for their enlisted service. The case,
which was appealed by the Government from the
Court of Claims over two years ago, was submitted
on brief in the Supreme Court last week.

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ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that
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ARMYNAVY.

FIRING REGULATIONS FOR SMALL ARMS.

In an important order some weeks ago, General
Schofield issued his directions for perfecting the
practice of the artillery with heavy guns, and now,
in orders published this week, adopting Colonel
Blunt's new "Firing Regulations for Small Arms,"
shows that he is also endeavoring to promote the
further efficiency of the Army in the use of the rifle,
carbine and revolver. Blunt's new work is now in
press and will probably be issued the latter part of
this month. It is really a revision of the "Rifle and
Carbine Firing" with but few actual alterations,
but those of such a vital nature as to greatly change
the methods of prosecuting target practice. These
changes principally affect the cavalry, which are in
future to entirely discard the rifle and are to con-
fine their firing to the carbine and revolver, not
only in their practice at posts, but also in the an-
nual competition; separate ones, which include re-
volver matches, dismounted and mounted being in-
stituted for their benefit. This is in accord with
the recommendations appearing here.

In the future it is probable that sharpshooters
will of necessity be actually the good shots that
their name implies, as all classifications depend
upon a course of known distance and individual
skirmish firing, which is first of a preliminary na-
ture and then for record, with every shot, (a certain
number being fired) counted for qualification.

Company, skirmish and volley firing follow the same
rules, and for each the number of shots to be fired
in the record course is distinctly stated. The volley
firing target is to be composed of first, a line of the
smallest size skirmish targets with lines of the
kneeling and standing figures in their rear and the
practice is to be conducted up to 1,000 yards.

By the adoption of a course of instruction cover-
ing three years, the soldier who has attained pro-
ficiency will not be compelled to repeat the full
amount of firing year after year, as the practice
reaches its maximum amount in the second season.

After General Schofield's examination of the va-
rious suggestions that had been submitted, the
modifications he approved were, under his direction,
elaborated by Colonel Blunt and then referred to
the tactical board for examination and report; this
board, well qualified from their past experience
and interest in the subject to decide as to the most
advantageous methods, reported favorably upon
the plans proposed, and their report having received
the approval of the Secretary of War, target firing
this season will be conducted under the new "Firing
Regulations."

The Board appointed by Secretary Whitney to
agree upon some plan for the seven new cruisers
authorized by the last Congress are in daily session
at the Navy Department. A type of vessel has

been agreed upon in each case, and it is understood that the plans will be decided upon at an early date. It is understood that the Board has concentrated all its efforts on the 5,300-ton ship, and it is their purpose to make her, if possible, the leading vessel of the world. One, if not more, of these cruisers will be built on the Pacific Coast, and Senator Stanford has been very active in trying to have this done. The preliminary plans are now being prepared in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

GENERAL STANLEY'S ARREST.

THE arrest of General Stanley for attempting to remove a squatter off a military reservation presents two interesting questions which are of importance to military persons: 1. As to the power of a military commander to remove intruders off a reservation; 2. As to the liabilities of an officer in a suit for damages in obeying an order of the Secretary of War. On March 3, 1867, was passed an act authorizing the President to use military force to eject intruders on public land ceded by a State or foreign nation. This act was not incorporated in the Revised Statutes, and it is now stated by authorities that there is no statutory law giving this authority. It cannot be questioned but that a military commander can exercise the common law right of ejecting any person as a trespasser who enters on land of which he is in legal possession, but this common law right of ejection does not exist in the case of adverse possession under claim and color of title.

It is well known that an abandoned military reservation is not subject to entry as ordinary public land, but it is very doubtful if the military force could in such a case legally be used to eject an intruder. The courts of law in such cases furnish a speedy remedy, and a military commander who would use force towards such an intruder would render himself liable to a civil suit, which would in any event be very expensive and vexatious.

The proceedings against General Stanley took a fortunate turn, as they were criminal in their nature and the Government could assume the responsibility of defending him. Suppose, however, a civil proceeding should have been commenced against him, and he should have a judgment awarded against him. The Secretary of War could not pay the judgment, and General Stanley, if the decision should be against him on final appeal, would have to pay it and trust to Congress for a refundment.

It would be no defence for General Stanley to urge that he was simply obeying the orders of his superior, if that order was not legal. An Attorney-General of the United States gave it as his opinion in the case of the grant of right of way by act of Congress to a railroad company over a military reservation, that the grant having been made by Congress, the property passed out of the control of the Government, and that the military force could not be used to eject squatters, neither should the United States allow its name to be used in civil suits to eject them.

No livery of seisin is required by the laws of Texas, and as the United States are bound in this case by the law of Texas, the title of the United States to the property clearly passed when the deed of the Secretary of War was delivered and recorded, and the military authorities could exercise no control over it as a reservation. This was rendered all the more emphatic by the custodian for the military authorities notifying the school board that the property had been vacated.

If General Stanley had actually used force to eject the squatter and his wife he would have been liable, by obeying the Secretary of War, to a criminal suit for aggravated assault and to a civil suit for damages, and as the property had ceased to be a military reservation, he would have no legal defence, for ignorance of the law is not a valid defence.

Neither suit in this case could be removed into the United States Court until the matter had gone through the court of last resort in Texas, which would ordinarily take a term of years, and would all the time be subject to any local prejudice that might exist in the State courts against the United States Government's authority and the jealousy of military authority.

Legislation is certainly needed for the protection of an officer in the discharge of his duties by

enabling him, when acting under the authority of a statute of the United States, the Regulations of the Army or of his superior officer, to transfer a suit against him directly to the United States Court, when the legality or scope of that authority is called in question, instead of, as now, requiring him to go to the time, annoyance and expense of carrying his case up to the court of last resort. Legislation should also be enacted assuming for an officer any pecuniary liability which he may have incurred by carrying into effect the orders of the Secretary of War, and the laws and regulations. It is fortunate for the victim in this case that he is a general officer; had he been a second lieutenant he would have been in jail now.

CONGRESSMEN AS NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

WE may expect to have liberal appropriations from Congress for new Naval vessels, now that the members of Congress have taken a hand themselves at designing vessels. The Hon. John A. Thomas, a representative from the interior State of Illinois, but a member of the Naval Committee of the House, has taken the lead in this line of legislative achievement, with a design for a combined pneumatic dynamite armor-cruising monitor. The Board of Officers, consisting of Commodores Sicard and Schley, Chief Constructor Wilson and Engineer-in-Chief Melville, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine and report upon the plans of Mr. Thomas, have presented a favorable report to Secretary Whitney. The vessel is to have a length on load water-line of 235 feet, beam (extreme), 55 feet; cruising draft of water, 14½ feet; displacement at cruising draft, 3,130 tons; fighting draft of water, 17½ feet; displacement at fighting draft, 3,890 tons; indicated horse power, 7,500; speed (cruising), 17 knots; coal supply, 550 tons; radius of action at 10 knots speed, 8,558 knots. Main battery—two 10 inch B. L. R., one 6-inch rapid-firing, one 15-inch dynamite gun of the Zalinski pattern; sundry battery—three 3-pdr. rapid-firing, one 37-m. revolving cannon, two 1-in. torpedo tubes; maximum thickness of armored deck, 5 inches; minimum thickness of armored deck, 3 inches; complement, 19 officers, 100 men, making a total of 119 people on board. After a most careful examination of all the plans and drawings the Board conclude that the ship as designed would be most formidable; that for offensive and defensive warfare, speed, endurance, novelty of construction and cruising qualities, far a record of 3,000 tons displacement of the monitor type, she is the best vessel in the world. At full pressure, her speed is estimated at 17 knots, and her coal capacity at 550 tons. The latter, however, is confined to her actual bunker space, and the deck load of 450 tons, which can be stowed aboard, makes a total coal supply of 1,000 tons. With this supply, and steaming at 10 knots, which is now regarded all over the world as the average man-of-war time, the new cruiser could steam 8,558 knots. Steaming at the rate of 8 knots, and with only 940 horse-power she could make a total of 9,408 knots without coaling, more than three times across the Atlantic. The new ship can start from New York, make one stop in the Straits of Magellan, and reach San Francisco on her total coal supply of 1,000 tons. The members of the Naval Committee are very proud that one of their conferees should be the designer of such a formidable vessel, and now that the Navy Board have made such a favorable report, there is little doubt but what the vessel will be built. Representative Thomas was not a candidate for reelection at the last election, and his friends are working to have President elect Harrison take him into the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy.

WE congratulate Captain Howell, as well as the Hotchkiss Co., upon the contract just made for furnishing the Howell torpedo to the Navy, the details of which are given in the letter of Mr. Very, which appears elsewhere. The contract is an eminently safe one for the Government, and we hope it will prove to be equally satisfactory to the inventor and manufacturers, as we do not doubt it will. We are glad to see American invention taking the lead in this, as in other lines. We have no prejudices against foreign devices, but we have the fullest faith that we can do better at home, and that with a fair field and no favor American ingenuity and

enterprise will always take the lead. We are sorry to lose Mr. Very from the Navy, but he is certainly showing himself to be in his new vocation the right man in the right place.

GENERAL BROOKE, in a recent General Order, which we publish this week, prescribes a thorough and practical course of instruction for the troops in the Department of the Platte, in garrison, for the ensuing year. This, with the field instruction contemplated, ought to bring the troops up to a high standard. There is one point to which General Brooke calls attention which seems to us to deserve more than a passing notice, and that is the lack of attention to the proper instruction of recruits. He enjoins commanding officers to see that "all recruits are properly and sufficiently instructed before they are permitted to perform duty as private soldiers." This is all important and ought to be rigidly carried out, and in saying this we are not unmindful of the exigencies which exist at many posts owing to the smallness of the companies. But it would be an extraordinary exigency which should warrant the placing of a rifle in the hands of a recruit of a few weeks' service, or of detaching him as a sentry. Under ordinary circumstances, he should, we think, have at least from four to six months' thorough instruction on the parade ground, by a competent drill instructor, before being classed as a full duty soldier. In other words, he should be well broken into harness before being placed on a par with his comrades of service and experience. We are aware that the Regulations contemplate this, but it would seem from this order that there exists a laxity which needs correction. And here we take occasion to repeat our statement that if there is a single regulation for the Army which is disregarded by those whose sworn duty it is to enforce it, much harm will result. If it is a bad regulation, the very execution of it will, as in the case of a bad law, bring about its own remedy.

AFTER summing up our naval resources the New York Sun says: "But without resorting to these we have ships enough to day to see that our flag is respected everywhere, and the additions guaranteed for 1889 are sufficient to take away all excuse for a feeble foreign policy and for neglect to maintain American rights and interests everywhere."

By a vote of 49 to 3 the Senate on Monday adopted the Monroe Doctrine as embodied in the Edmunds Panama Canal resolution. The three Senators who voted in the negative were Messrs. Blackburn, Hampton, and Vest. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European Government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States, and as a menace to their welfare.

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby requested to communicate this expression of the views of Congress to the governments of the countries of Europe.

THE explosion of the cannon of 34cm. on board the *Amiral Duperré* has been a startling experience for the French naval authorities. The cause and the lesson of the explosion are considered by E. Weyl in a striking article, which we shall publish another week. He suggests the doubt whether in naval ordnance construction we have not passed the limits of what may legitimately be asked of mechanical science, and questions whether those who are placing their entire dependence upon the most modern construction may not find themselves placed *hors de combat* in battle, and so distanced by others who have a reserve of constructions now supposed to be useless because antiquated.

THE tenth annual meeting of the Military Service Institution took place on Wednesday and was well attended. In the absence of Gen. Schofield, president of the institution, the chair was taken by Gen. James B. Fry, the vice president. In the annual report of the president, submitted to the meeting for discussion, Gen. Schofield said among other interesting things that he saw no reason to change his high opinion of the mission that the Institute is called upon to fill. Gen. Howard, Sickles, Crittenden and Butterfield, who gave their views on the president's report, were in favor of changes in the constitution so that branches might be formed at military posts or garrisons. Major-Gen. John M. Schofield was re-

elected to serve a second two years' term as president, and Gen. H. L. Abbot, Col. A. Hege, H. P. Curtis, A. Mordecai, R. Loder, and Capt. G. A. Cook were re-elected members of the Executive Council to serve for six years.

THE friends of General Swain have lately renewed their efforts to obtain executive clemency in his behalf. With what success is not yet apparent further than that the President has promised to take the case under advisement again. This promise he made on Saturday last to Senator Voorhees, Judge Montgomery and Representatives Butterworth and Grosvenor, who called in the interest of General Swain. These gentlemen did not advocate the retirement of Gen. Swain, as stated in some of the daily papers, but intimated that Gen. Swain would not be averse to such action if his pardon could not be obtained without. They preferred that he should be relieved of the sentence of court-martial and restored to active service. There is but one way open for the retirement of Gen. Swain, and that is under the disability law. From inquiries which have recently come to the War Department, from the White House, it would not be surprising to the officials if a retiring board should be ordered for his examination. As to Gen. Swain's successor, in the event of his retirement, it is by no means certain that the position will fall into the hands of a civilian, as was rather positively stated some time ago. An official well qualified to speak informs us that Col. Lieber, who has been acting Judge Advocate General since Gen. Swain's suspension, is being seriously considered in connection with the appointment.

MAJOR E. V. SUMNER, inspector of rifle practice, Department of the Missouri, in a recent report of target practice in that Department during 1888, calls attention to the large amount of ammunition expended in the attempt and failure to make sharpshooters, and says: "While in the Department of Columbia whole companies have been qualified as sharpshooters—every man. In this Department the attempt to make every man a marksman, with few exceptions, was a failure, and only seven organizations were able to make a complete qualification." He suggests that the number of sharpshooters in each organization be limited to two or three, which would give 20 or 30 sharpshooters in each regiment of infantry and 24 or 36 in each cavalry regiment—a sufficient number for practical use in battle. Also that the Ordnance Department be required to manufacture and supply all the ammunition used for target practice and that the company skirmish be done away with as a matter of record and conducted only as a matter of drill; that the individual skirmish be more thoroughly practiced, and that each man's record in this firing be calculated with his firing at known distances, so that carelessness or indifference in either will reduce the general standing of the individuals in the company.

HAVING been sent by Ney to Napoleon at Austerlitz with the report of the operations in the Tyrol, Jomini dropped into the bag of the Marshal's despatches the two first volumes of his "Traité," with a letter of dedication to the Emperor. On being asked by the Emperor if he knew the author of the work, he had not the courage to confess that it was himself. Later on, Napoleon requested one evening his aide de camp, Maret, who was not yet Duke of Bassano, to read him a chapter of the military work which an officer of Ney's staff had brought him at Austerlitz, and said, as Maret afterwards related: "How could Fouché allow such a book to be published! Why, it amounts to teaching my enemies my whole system of war! The publication of this work must be stopped." On Maret observing that it was too late, Napoleon remarked: "Well, let it be. The old generals do not read, and will not, therefore, learn the lessons which it contains; and the young officers who do read fortunately do not command." This story, which is revised by Leconte in his memoir of Jomini, is as true in its application to-day as it was at the time it was told.

WITH the confirmation of the pending Army nominations, 14 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant will exist—nine in the cavalry, two in the artillery, and three in the infantry. As previously stated, most of the cavalry vacancies will be filled by the transfer of graduates of last year, giving first consideration to class standing. Following the transfers will come the appointment of the 11 non-commissioned officers. The remaining vacancies, with possibly one exception, to be filled from civil life, the son of a distinguished Army officer, will be reserved for the graduating class of next year. With this single exception, the President has positively refused to consider applications from civilians.

THE San Francisco papers think our policy towards Samoa too mild. The *Examiner* says: "Rear

Admiral Kimberly should be sent to Apia at once with the *Trenton*, and armed with full power to protect American interests and Samoan independence. The *Dolphin* should join him. Even our little Navy is strong enough to enforce respect for our flag in Samoa as well as in Hayti."

ORDERS were issued this week assigning 1st Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, 2d Cav., to special duty at Army Headquarters. Lieut. Schofield's duties will be practically those of an aide to his brother, Gen. Schofield, as he will perform the duties hitherto disposed of by Lieut. Sawyer, who was recently relieved. Secretary Endicott's rule would not admit of Lieut. Schofield's assignment as an aide, but it is generally supposed that that will be his status after March 4.

MICHIGAN, in erecting memorials at Gettysburg to her troops in this battle, has peculiarly honored the brigade which was commanded by Gen. George A. Custer. On the front is a large bronze plate of the scene of battle at this point, and above it a life-size bronze medallion of Gen. Custer. The monument will be dedicated on Michigan day, later in the year.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says: "There is no reason whatever why the Revenue Marine should not be a bureau or department of the Navy. It is at present attached to the Treasury Department, and is chiefly occupied with protecting the customs and saving life, but its duties are essentially military or naval. Let it be incorporated into the Navy."

THE military court of inquiry into the construction of the Washington aqueduct tunnel resumed its sittings this week. It is expected the session of the court will be devoted to drawing up its decision.

THE annual meeting of the Seawanbaka Corinthian Yacht Club will take place Saturday evening, Jan. 12, at the club house, 7 East 82d St., New York City.

REORGANIZING THE NAVY.

SENATOR HALE on Jan. 4 introduced (by request) a bill, S. 3768, to reorganize the rank and pay of the personnel of the U. S. Navy. It provides for the following:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Admiral..... | Pay—\$13,500 |
| 1 Vice-Admiral..... | " 11,000 |
| 10 Rear Admirals..... | " 7,500 |
| 15 Commodores..... | " 5,500 |
| 45 Captains..... | " 3,500 |
| 90 Commanders..... | " 3,000 |
| 100 Lieutenant-Commanders..... | " 2,500 |
| 325 Lieutenants..... | " 1,800 |
| 200 Ensigns..... | " 1,400 |

The number of Naval cadets now provided for with \$1,000 pay after graduation and \$600 before graduation. Warrant officers, mates and pay clerks are to receive \$1,400. The number of staff officers and their relative rank is as follows, their pay being that of line officers of corresponding rank, and their corps designation the same as now:

| | Medical Corps. | Pay Engineer Corps. | Naval Corps. | Const. |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|
| Captain..... | 15 | 13 | 10 | 3 |
| Commander..... | 15 | 13 | 15 | 3 |
| Lieut.-Commander..... | 60 | 48 | 75 | 4 |
| Lieutenant..... | 40 | 22 | 55 | 20 |
| Ensign..... | 40 | 30 | 100 | — |

There are to be four chaplains, three professors, and one civil engineer, with the relative rank of captain; seven chaplains, four professors and two civil engineers with the relative rank of commander; seven chaplains, five professors and three civil engineers with the relative rank of lieutenant-commander; six chaplains and four civil engineers with the relative rank of lieutenant.

There is to be 10 per cent. increase of pay for five years of service, excluding service at the Academy; this increase not to exceed 40 per cent.; the shore pay of captains not to exceed \$4,500 and that of commanders \$4,000. Commutation for quarters where none are provided to officers on shore duty is to be allowed at the rate of \$12 a room, as follows: Admirals, V. admirals, and R. admirals, 6 rooms; commodores and captains, 5 rooms; commanders and lieutenant commanders, 4 rooms; lieutenants, 3 rooms; ensigns, warrant officers, and mates 2 rooms; naval cadets and pay clerks, 1 room. The above pay is for shore duty, waiting orders, and sick leave, or leave not exceeding one month for each year. To this pay and longevity an increase of 20 per cent. is to be added for sea service. Half of the shore pay is to be allowed when on leave in excess of one month for each year of service.

Retired pay 75 per cent. of highest sea pay; provided that the act shall not be so construed as to reduce the present pay of any officer. 30 years service entitles an officer to ask for retirement; provided that mates and pay clerks in the Service may be retired under this and other acts relating to retirement in the Navy.

AN Austin clergyman, whose name we suppress on account of his sacred calling, was absorbed in thought a few Sundays ago, just before divine service began, when he was approached by the organist, who asked: "What shall I play?"

"What kind of a hand have you got?" responded the absent-minded clergyman.—*Texas Sittings*.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department during the week ending Jan. 11: Captain F. M. Ramsey, Civil Engr. R. E. Peary and Passed Asst. Surg. Oliver Diehl. Mr. Peary is engaged in writing up his report on the recent survey of the Nicaragua Canal route.

ACTING HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

THE following men of the Hospital Corps have undergone examination for promotion to the position of acting hospital steward and have been recommended for appointment. Their names are given in the order of merit: Nicholas Lommel, Fort Sherman, Idaho; John B. Copping, Fort Grant, Ariz.; John S. Bunn, Washington Bks.; Christian Burkhardt, M. Vernon Bks., Ala.; Emil Appel, Fort Davis, Tex.; Max Rothschild, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Smith McMullan, Fort Klamath, Ore.; Fredrick Kress, Benicia Bks., Cal.; E. W. Green, Fort Supply, Idaho; Coas. F. Kennedy, Fort Sidney, Neb.; August Peter, Fort Wayne, Mich., and J. V. Mackie, Fort Union, N. M.

CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th U. S. Cav., was expected to leave Fort Myer, Va., the latter part of this week on a short vacation.

LIEUTENANT M. H. BARNUM, 3d Cav., lately visiting at Nantucket, Mass., was expected in St. Louis the latter part of this week, en route to his troop.

WE regret to learn that the infant son of Capt. J. A. Fessenden, 5th U. S. Art., died at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Wednesday. The funeral took place on Friday.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. Army, called upon President-elect Harrison this week in Indianapolis, while on his return journey to Carlisle, Pa., from a visit to Loganport.

At the opening of the annual Charity Ball at Chicago last week Gen. and Mrs. Crook occupied a prominent place in the grand march. They are deservedly popular with society in Chicago and their presence is welcomed everywhere.

CAPTAIN O. W. BUDD, 4th Cav., on duty at Milwaukee, Wis., was a visitor this week at Division Hdqrs., Chicago. As Mrs. Budd is a member of one of the prominent families of Milwaukee, Capt. Budd finds his station there a most delightful one.

MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD has selected Capt. Jas. Chester, 3d U. S. Art., as inspector of artillery target practice in the Division of the Atlantic. The choice is an excellent one, for the captain is a practical and experienced artilleryman and an indefatigable worker.

MR. EMORY TAUNT, formerly lieutenant in the Navy, and who has recently been appointed commercial agent to the Congo River Free States, will leave for his post Jan. 19. It will take him at least three months to reach Borna, which will be his headquarters.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week ending January 11: Army—Lieut.-Col. J. S. Fletcher, 2d Inf.; Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger; Col. J. Oakes (retired); Colonel H. W. Closson, 4th Art.; Colonel H. L. Abbot, Engineer Corps, and Capt. A. H. Goodie (retired). Navy—Lieut. W. H. Driggs, Passed Asst. Surgeon Oliver Diehl, Lieut.-Comdr. E. E. Nichols and Civil Engr. R. E. Peary.

JAMES G. BLAINE and Congressman William Walter Phelps visited Trenton, N. J., Jan. 9 and 10, as the guests of Gen. William S. Stryker, Adj.-General of New Jersey. It is understood that the visit was made for the purpose of inspecting Gen. Stryker's residence, which is of unique architecture, as Mr. Blaine contemplates erecting a new house in Washington, and after hearing Mr. Phelps's description of Gen. Stryker's house desired to see it.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOS. F. BARR and Major George B. Davis, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, arrived in Washington, Jan. 9, and immediately began the important work of putting the revised Army Regulations in shape for the approval of the Secretary of War. They are located in the office occupied by Major Adams and Captain Taylor who, as representatives of the Secretary have given considerable attention to the report of the Benét Board. They will, in an informal way, assist Lieut.-Col. Barr and Major Davis in the work of final revision.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Col. W. F. Craighill, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Char. H. Heyl, 2d Inf.; Capt. F. Michler, 5th Cav.; Capt. C. C. Morrison, Ord.; 2d Lieut. G. I. Putnam, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Omar Bundy, 3d Inf.; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Fletcher, 2d Inf.; Col. H. L. Abbot, Engrs.; Col. H. W. Closson, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Geo. S. Cartwright, 24th Inf.; Col. H. C. Hodges, Q. M. Dept.; Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. Ruger; Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th Art.; Lieut.-Col. A. Mordecai, Ord.; Capt. A. H. Goodie, retired, and Maj. Geo. B. Davis, J.-A.

LIEUTENANT AARON WARD, who has just been appointed Naval Attache to the American Legations in France, Germany, and Russia, will sail for Europe on Jan. 16. Lieut. Ward has served on the staffs of Admirals Winslow, Worden, Luce, and Upshur. For a long time he was flag lieutenant at the Navy-yard in Brooklyn. His father was Ward B. Burnet, who commanded the 2d Regiment of New York Volunteers in the Mexican War. Lieut. Ward's grandfather was Aaron Ward, a New York Congressman. He died without male issue, and in accordance with his dying request his grandson dropped the name of Burnet and retained only his Christian name, Aaron Ward. Lieut. Ward's great grandfather was Elikanah Watson, who was in Paris with Benjamin Franklin in 1776, working for the embryo American Republic. His uncle is Congressman Samuel J. Randall. The new Naval Attache was educated in Paris and Stuttgart. He is also an accomplished Russian student—in fact, is one of the few Russian scholars in the Naval Service. When he graduated from the Lycee Bonaparte he carried off the French essay prize, the subject of which was a supposititious letter from General Carnot, the ancestor of the present President of France, to Napoleon I. While serving on board the *Franklin* at Nice Lieut. Ward married the daughter of Nathan P. Willis, the poet, who is the heir to a fortune. She lives on her beautiful Willowmere estate at Roslyn, adjoining the old home of William Cullen Bryant. The two remaining daughters of Mr. Willis also married officers of the *Franklin*, Lieuts. Emory and Broadhead.

HOTCHKISS ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). 1508 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1889.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

We take pleasure in announcing to you that the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company has executed a contract with the U. S. Navy Department for the supply of Howell automobile torpedoes and launching gears for the new ships. The contract calls for 30 torpedoes and 10 launching gears to be delivered within 20 months.

We enclose for your information a copy of the specifications of manufacture and take the liberty of calling your attention to several points in connection with the subject. Please to note that the Government takes no risk whatever, nor does it have any expense except for material actually delivered, and which before acceptance must actually stand a full test. No room is left for any failure on our part. We cannot test and retest until we get something that will possibly do. The Government has given the absolute requirements of size, speed, charge, accuracy, etc., and we must deliver the material within a specified time or forfeit our contract and lose whatever expense we have been put to. The speed, size, charge and accuracy are equal to the best results that are obtained with the Whitehead. In addition to these qualities, however, we guarantee to fulfil a test that no other automobile torpedo in existence can accomplish, which is to stand the accuracy test fired ahead from a ship at full speed (18 knots). We feel confident in the assertion that even leaving out of account this feature of accuracy when running at high speed there is no automobile torpedo in existence, except the Howell, that could fulfil these specifications of manufacture, and that neither the Whitehead nor the Schwartzkopf Company would attempt to manufacture under such stringent specifications.

We have our shops, our designs, our engineers and everything complete here in this country, and we have accepted the contract with our eyes open and with the full intention of making the torpedoes surpass the requirements. There will be no preliminary boards or examinations, but we get to work at once to fill that contract. There is nothing whatever secret about the torpedo, and in due course we hope that you may see the actual service tests made under normal war conditions, and which must be fulfilled before any part of the material is accepted by the Navy. Yours, very respectfully, for Hotchkiss Ordnance Company (Limited),

EDWARD W. VEET, Attorney.

The specifications cover 55 paragraphs and include the following among the requirements:

The dimensions fixed for the torpedoes are: Greatest diameter, 14.2 in.; length, anywhere between 9 ft. 6 in. to 12 ft., with weight varying proportionately from 425 to 455 lbs., space being allowed to properly store a charge of wet compressed gun cotton equal to 17½ per cent. of the total weight of the loaded torpedo; charge so arranged and fitted as to be readily and safely removed, together with the primer and firing device. Effective range, not less than 400 yds.; mean speed not less than 23½ knots an hour; deflection in horizontal plane in still water or in a moderate seaway and under service conditions, not more than 15 yds. to the right or left of point aimed at in range of 400 yds. firing in any direction from vessel at full speed (18 knots) without lateral deviation, not to exceed two feet above and below the depth it is to run. This capability to be independent of the speed or motion of the vessel from which it is to be discharged or the horizontal direction of the range.

When launched from a height of four feet from the water surface, after the first 95 yards' run, the deviation in the vertical plane from the depth for which the torpedo was set shall not exceed two feet. The initial dive shall not exceed 23 feet, measured from the surface of the water. When launched from the height of 11 feet above the water, the vertical deviation, after the first 100 yards' run, shall not exceed two feet, as before, and the initial dive shall not exceed 25 feet, measured from the surface of the water. The submerging apparatus shall be capable of ready adjustment, so as to cause the torpedo to maintain any desired depth, subject to the above conditions.

The torpedoes must be safe in all respects from premature explosion while being loaded and handled.

A firing device must be provided, which must be effective whether striking normally or at an angle of 18 degrees with the plane of the target, and safe while preparing and handling the torpedoes, not liable to explosion from fire or from the effects of discharge. If the firing device is provided with a safety arrangement which requires manipulation, it must be of such a character as to readily show without close inspection when it is in the active and when in the inactive condition.

The firing devices of the torpedoes must in all cases work effectively and certainly against targets sufficiently resistant to reasonably exhibit their effect. This to be demonstrated by exploding fuzes operated by the apparatus in place and while the torpedo is in flight. As many experiments to determine this efficiency will be made as the Department may require.

The torpedo must be so fitted that it will sink to the bottom at the end of its run. The primer must then be rendered innocuous automatically, and water must be admitted to the explosive charge within a reasonable time. It must be capable of being readily used for exercise and practice, and recovered at the end of the run, and be made ready for another run speedily and without elaborate preparation. When used as above it must come to the surface at the end of the run. The mechanism must be so arranged that the torpedo will stop after running to any defined distance within its extreme range, i. e., near enough to be a fair guide to its recovery.

It must be so made as to enable the Department, if it so desires, to protect the torpedo when in the loaded position, from the effects of hostile fire, by means of shields or otherwise, and this without altering the ordinary designs of a vessel of war.

When connected to the torpedo under service conditions the motor must be at all times in readiness for immediate use, and when so connected it must be capable of running for at least one hour at the number of revolutions necessary for giving the torpedo its contract speed. The effect of the torpedo must be as will and efficient to such a degree as not to deflect the torpedo in its flight, or to hang or jam in action, or to interfere with or be interfered with by the action of the power-wheel motor or the training of the carriage.

The connections of the carriage with its emplacement and of the machines with the conduits for supplying motive power must be secure, of sufficient strength for the service required, simple and compact, and must be so arranged as not to hamper the train of the carriage, the application of power to the torpedo, or the ejection.

All such accessories of the launching apparatus itself as are necessary for applying the power, ejecting the torpedo, training the carriage or for its efficient working, will be furnished by the contractor without extra charge.

Of the torpedo launching apparatus furnished by the contractor, one or more must be used in the bow or stern of ships, and the others for use on the broadside. No torpedo or launching apparatus will be accepted by the Department until standard drawings in full detail, truly representing the article to be accepted, and approved as such, shall have been delivered to and accepted by the Department, and one

torpedo, together with its launching apparatus and all other appendages embraced in the contract connected with their practical use on board ship, have successfully passed all the test requirements.

The torpedo, fitted for exercise, must demonstrate its capability in still water of covering a range of 400 yards, at a mean speed of not less than 23½ knots per hour, without deviating more than 15 yards to the right or left of the point aimed at, or 2 feet above or below the depth for which it is set to run after it has passed the limit heretofore specified for recovering from its initial dive.

The torpedo, completely assembled, will have its fly-wheel spun for an hour at the number of revolutions per minute required to give the contract speed, without showing signs of weakness or injury to any of its parts, and must exhibit its capability of being readily and quickly prepared for action in every particular.

The firing device must exhibit its security whilst the torpedo is being handled and discharged, its effectiveness of explosive power under the angular conditions of impact, heretofore specified, and its power of automatically rendering itself and the charge innocuous under the circumstances heretofore specified.

FOREIGNERS FOR PETTY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Nov. 24, under the heading "Americans for the American Navy" a sentiment is expressed that will meet the approval of every native American man-of-war-man. As an apprentice before the Mexican war, and seaman and petty officer during and after the war for the Union, I found the same cause for "growing" among the natives, in that the petty officers were entirely almost foreigners. As an illustration I copy from my diary for July 11, 1866, while on the European station: "The ships' writer, Phillips, is over his liberty seven days and his berth has been filled by an Englishman named Berry, a coal-heaver, unacquainted even with nautical terms outside of the engineers' department. Foreigners appear to be favorites with our officers, at least they alone have been promoted while Americans of strictly temperate habits, and feeling themselves fully as capable as the recipient, some of them former petty officers during the war, and as such presumably entitled to any vacancy to which they are qualified, are passed by and foreigners promoted above them. It is quite a noticeable fact that our petty officers are as a body foreign by birth, and many of them intensely foreign in feeling. Can American seamen be expected to prefer the naval services under such circumstances?"

EX-MAN-O-WARS-MAN.

TO PREVENT DESERTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

READING so much about the large number of desertions in our Army, the following has occurred to me as likely to put a stop to it or very largely reduce the number of them. My plan is to increase the pay from \$13 to \$15 a month; reduce the term of enlistment to three years, and give an extra fifty cents or a dollar a month for each re-enlistment up to the sixth or seventh. After serving for twenty-one years the man to be allowed to leave at end of a term of enlistment with a pension of \$12 a month.

Yours respectfully,
WM. DE LAMATER,
OFFICE OF DE LAMATER IRON WORKS, NEW YORK,
Jan. 2, 1889.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING.

THE annual report of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Melville, for 1888 is a living evidence of the fact that Secretary Whitney made no mistake in his selection of an Engineer-in-Chief for the Navy.

The condition and character of the machinery of every vessel in the Navy is recorded briefly, but sufficiently concise and explicit to make it clear. The changes proposed by the contractors in the designs of the cruisers now building, and the Bureau's approval, are also set forth, thus becoming a matter of public record. A record of tests of anti-attrition metal, including a full table and the description of the manner of making the experiments and tests of the physical qualities of some of the strongest of the bronzes, makes the report of great value. Mr. Melville makes an urgent appeal for his corps, saying under the head of "Personnel of the Engineer Corps":

I would again call attention to the rapidly decreasing number of engineers in the Naval Service. This number has since been reduced to such an extent that the duties pertaining to the mechanical administration of the vessels of the old fleet, and will be found absurdly small when the new vessels now building are ready to be put in commission.

According to the last Navy Register we had 735 line officers of commissioned rank and 220 engineers, including the cadets who have since been commissioned, or 955 per cent. as many engineers as line officers. At the same time in the British Navy there were 1,517 line officers of commissioned rank and 698 engineers (English Navy List, January, 1888), or 46 per cent. as many engineers as line officers.

Then, again, our Engineer Corps is being reduced to a limit of 170, while the Engineer Corps of the British Navy is being increased to a limit of 750. When these limits have been reached we will have 23.5 per cent. as many engineers as line officers, while the English have 46 per cent. They will then have, relatively, to the line officers of their executive corps, more than twice as many engineers as we, while at the present time they have half again as many. Moreover, the English have a large steam merchant marine from which engineers could be obtained to assist the regular force in time of war, while our source of similar supply is comparatively insignificant. Besides all this, the Engineer Corps of the British Navy is supplemented by an admirable force of "engine room artificers," similar, but superior, to our force of "machinists." As to numbers there are at present in the British Navy 1,163 chief and other engine-room artificers, or about one and two-thirds for every engineer. The total number of men of the "engine-room artificers" class is allowing for varying numbers of recruits, etc., considerably less than 200, or less than one artificer to each engineer. We are, roughly speaking, only a little more than one-half as well off as the British Navy in the matter of engineers, and one-third as well off in the matter of artificers. For the last 20 years there has been an almost steady decrease in the number of engineers, while a corresponding increase in the number of skilled mechanics to assist them; while at the same time the complications of naval machinery has greatly increased.

Mr. Melville here gives a table showing the number of engineers per I. H. P. on board U. S. ships and on ships of the British Navy to confirm his statement.

In view of these and other facts stated, it is recommended that the number of engineers be increased to not less than 300.

THE STATE TROOPS.

FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y.

WE are in receipt of the annual report of General Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y. This brigade numbered Sept. 30, 1888, 5,717; last year 5,574, gain 203. Gen. Fitzgerald reports that the school for instruction of officers, established Sept. 17, has been generally well attended, and has solved the problem of the proper instruction of officers in duties not immediately connected with their commands, and promises to have far reaching results. Thanks are rendered for the assistance received from Lieut. Col. Heman Dowd, Lieut. Col. James A. Dennison and 1st Lieut. Walter R. Hamilton, U. S. A., who have given most interesting and instructive lectures, and also to Maj. E. C. Stanton and 1st Sergt. D. S. Thompson for their devotion of bringing the newly organized Signal Corps to its present degree of efficiency.

It is recommended that inspections take place in the spring instead of autumn, and in the day time and out of doors. The indoor inspection produces better results so far as numbers are concerned, but can give the inspection officers very little idea of the efficiency of the troops.

Gen. Fitzgerald quotes from the report of the Commission for locating new parks, of which he was a member, concerning a parade ground for the National Guard, and says: "This parade ground will comprise about 120 acres, and in addition thereto a piece of ground suitable for and large enough to make the best rifle range in the country has been provided. The title to the property will probably vest in the city of New York before the close of the year, and the brigade commander has requested the Park Department to secure the necessary funds to prepare the property for the use of the National Guard in the coming spring, and he has appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York to urge that such appropriation shall be made."

Acting on the suggestion of the A. G. of the Army the brigade commander requests authority to raise a regiment of twelve companies to be known as "The First New York Heavy Artillery," which, while subject to the other usual military duties, shall be especially charged with the knowledge of and practice in this branch of the service. Such a regiment can be readily recruited and officered and with the assistance of officers of the Regular Army stationed at the forts in the harbor can easily acquire such proficiency in the matters indicated as to become a very valuable and efficient protection from a foreign foe."

The general condition of the command is good and with one or two exceptions the regiments and batteries show some improvement over last year. In searching for the causes of such exceptions the commanding general discovers matters of so much importance that he deems it his duty to make them known. He says:

"The present system of enlistment has, wherever carried out strictly, been hurtful to what may be called company enlistment. Under the present plan a captain can enlist anybody he pleases, and animated by a desire to make as good a showing of numbers as possible he is too often disposed to enlist members without regard to their circumstances or to their ability to perform military duty. The members of the company having lost their right of choice by election do not know the men with whom they are to associate and the result is that there is no bond of union or comradeship between them. The enlisted man finding that he gets his uniform for nothing commits himself too hastily to the performance of military duty, gets very soon tired of it and disappears not only from the control, but actually from the knowledge of the commanding officer. In one regiment alone there were at one time more than one hundred men on the rolls who could not be found at their given addresses, and the great difficulty now felt in some regiments is the inability to collect dues and fines and otherwise enforce the performance of duty. By the present plan the city is put to the expense of providing armories and the State provides arms, equipments and uniforms for men who often perform but little of the ordinary duty, and when the emergency arises to call them into service, cannot be found.

"A remedy for this, in the judgment of the brigade commander, is, that the right of a company to select its own members and comrades should be restored; that the theory of making the cost of membership in the National Guard nothing, be abandoned, and the practice of it abolished. Let the city furnish suitable armories for its troops, as is now proposed; let the State furnish the arms, equipments and a simple uniform, consisting of a cap, blouse and trousers; and let the man provide at his own expense all the rest. It has been shown by experience that if a man does not care enough to become a member of the National Guard to be willing to spend something for a handsome uniform, and for the support of his company and his regiment, he does not make a good National Guardsman, and is of no use to the city or State.

"It has been suggested that enough young men in the city of New York cannot be found who are willing to devote their time to military duty if it cost anything, and that it is necessary to give them their uniforms and everything else, to induce them to enlist. If this is so it would be better to pay every member of the National Guard a small sum for the services rendered, the aggregate of such payment being enough to reimburse him for his outlay for uniform, etc., and taken in connection with the sum expended for the original outfit would not cost the State more than at present, while the money expended under the direction of and in accordance with the taste of each organization would produce very desirable results in the shape of handsome and distinctive uniforms."

THE TWELFTH NEW YORK AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1889.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I NOTE your account of the inauguration parade at Albany. I was there and am a "regular," but I never saw "regulars" overcoats as was the gallant 12th. The said coats were of all shades of color and most of them looked as if they had been rolled just after the flood, and kept in that condition until the

Albany parade. The men looked well and the regiment was in excellent trim, but as a matter of fact the overcoats were a detraction and not an attraction. GRAYBACK.

STRATEGY OF THE REVOLUTION.

JOHN BIGLOW, Col. and Adj. Gen. of the District of Columbia N. G., 1st Lieut. 10th Cavalry, recently delivered an interesting lecture on strategy to the officers of the District Guard, which he illustrated by examples from our own history. He said: "The strategy of the British in our war of independence was mainly tactical. It aimed at separately subjugating the Northern or the New England and the Middle States on the one hand, and the Southern States on the other. The summer and the autumn were the seasons of activity in the North; the winter and spring in the South. The British general, who could move his troops by sea, might leave either department with only soldiers enough to act on the defensive when the weather limited the operations that could be conducted there, and maintain a superiority in the other, where such superiority was most important."

"The problem in the North was divided according to a similar plan into the separate subjugation of the New England States on the one hand and the Middle States on the other. In the execution of this sub-plan the British, with fatal inconsistency, undertook with divided forces to divide the forces of the Americans, thus offering their enemy the very advantage which they were trying to obtain. An army which had assembled in Canada under Gen. Burgoyne marched by way of the lakes to the upper Hudson, to be joined by a part of Lord Howe's army from New York. This junction would have enabled it to seize and hold the line of the Hudson, and thus cut off New England from her sister provinces, but before it could be effected Burgoyne was surrounded on the heights of Saratoga and his whole army compelled to surrender. Despite the failure of this preliminary plan the British turned their attention to the Southern States, where a strong royalist party still existed. There they again gave the Americans just such an opportunity as they themselves intended to seize. Sir Henry Clinton, the successor to Lord Howe as commander-in-chief in America, failed adequately to support the Southern army under Cornwallis, in consequence of which the latter intrenched himself in the lines of Yorktown. A sudden march of Washington brought him from the Hudson to the front of this position at a moment when the French fleet held the sea, and the British army was driven by a two week's bombardment to a surrender as humiliating as that of Saratoga. Up to this time Sir Henry Clinton had been in the habit of referring to the American commander-in-chief, in his despatches, as Mr. Washington. Hereafter he referred to him as General Washington."

"The British operations in our War of 1812 were characterized, it should seem, by an equally injudicious and unlucky division of forces and disconnection of effort. The real stress of the war was thrown upon two expeditions directed, the one against the North, the other against the South. A force of 9,000 Peninsula veterans, which advanced along the line of march of Gen. Burgoyne, to the attack of Plattsburg on Lake Champlain, was forced to fall back by the destruction of the flotilla, which accompanied it, on which it depended for supplies. Another force, after making a successful but profitless raid upon Washington, and being baffled in a similar attempt upon Baltimore, was directed upon New Orleans, where it was repulsed by Gen. Jackson, with the loss of half of its numbers."

"In both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 our enemies made auxiliary use of political strategy. While Burgoyne was advancing upon the line of the Hudson, Howe sailed up the Chesapeake and marched on Philadelphia, the temporary capital of the United States and the seat of Congress, which Washington, after his unsuccessful defence at Brandywine, and bold but equally unsuccessful attack on his victors at Germantown, was forced to abandon. The War of the Revolution, moreover, was brought home to the American people by the cruel treatment of prisoners, and those atrocities which occasioned the thundering of Lord Chatham's indignation at the use of the Indian and his scalping knife as the allies of England against her children. In the War of 1812 the British captured Washington, and before evacuating the city burned its public buildings to the ground."

THE GREAT CENTENNIAL PARADE.

THE military parade which will take place in this city April 30, as a part of the Washington Centennial celebration, will be a remarkable spectacle. The entire militia of the State of New York will be in line and there will also be troops from every State in the Union headed by the Governors and their staffs, a detachment from the Regular Army and civic societies of every name and kind. All this was decided upon Monday at the meeting of the Centennial Committee of Arrangements and the Commissioners of the various States which was held in the Governor's Room at the City Hall.

Gen. Cochrane and Mr. Tomlinson, of the Army Committee, said that the Committee would like to learn before Feb. 20 how many military and other organizations would be sent by each State and the number of members, so that the details of the procession could be formulated. Gen. Cochrane said that it was proposed to start the procession above Wall street and march down, passing in review before a grand stand to be built at the head of Broad street, nearly opposite the Washington statue. Mr. Hayes said that the people of Ohio felt great interest in the celebration and would be well represented. John L. Webster, of Nebraska, said that if New York paid all the expenses of transportation and subsistence of delegates such a throng would come as could not be reviewed in any one day. The Governor of Nebraska and his staff, he said, would come anyhow. Gen. Cochrane explained that New York expected to pay for the subsistence of delegates from abroad, but not for transportation. Gen. Stryker said that New Jersey would pay all her own expenses. Gen. Dalton, of Massachusetts, said that Massachusetts would be well represented and that the Governor would ride at the head of his troops. Gen. Porter said that Gov. Hill proposed to have the entire militia of his State in line and would ride at the head of the line. Gov. Biggs, of Delaware, also

promised that his State would be well represented. He suggested that 13 able-bodied New Yorkers should row the President from Elizabethport as they rowed Gen. Washington 100 years ago. Gen. Woodside, of Pennsylvania, said that Washington was entertained in Philadelphia on his way to New York 100 years ago, and that the Common Council of that city have invited President-elect Harrison to be their guest on Friday, April 26. Gen. Stryker said that New Jersey hoped to entertain President Harrison at noon of the 27th. He would then be taken to Trenton, led under the same arch that Washington passed under, and thence to Princeton, where he could spend Saturday night and Sunday with President Patton, of the college, as Washington spent some time with President Withers in 1790. On Monday New Jersey would deliver the President to New York at Elizabethport. Chairman Hamilton said that all this would chime in with the plans of the local committee.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE 8th Regt., O. N. G., under the efficient command of Col. Geo. R. Gyger and an able staff, is progressing finely and stands to-day among the best commands of the State. The regiment is composed of eight well-filled companies, fully equipped with haversacks, knapsacks, canteens, blankets and overcoats, and ready for heavy marching order, and each company is in a healthy, active condition. Five new armories have been erected during the last year for Cos. G, Wadsworth; E, Polk, and I, East Palestine, ranging in cost from four to six thousand dollars, and plans are now being made for a fine armory at Akron for Co. B and Battery F, 1st Light Artillery. Col. Gyger has instituted a plan for the advancement and enlightenment of the officers of his command, the result of which is highly gratifying. A monthly series of printed questions is issued to each line officer, written answers to which are required within 30 days, the average standing of each officer accompanying the next circular, thus keeping alive the interest in the school of the soldier, company and battalion, so often neglected between the times of our annual encampments and the necessarily short sessions of officers' schools there held.

Each company in the regiment is finely officered, and their work is highly complimentary, especially that of Co. B stationed at Akron, Capt. F. C. Bryan, commanding. This company, although probably not alone, has apparently overcome the fallacious idea that the height of attainment in military perfection is the execution of fancy manoeuvres, so often indulged in by our National Guard companies, at the expense of more important duties, and have aimed more in perfecting themselves in the real duties of the soldier, and especially that of guard duty. The company drills regularly twice a week, competitive platoon and company drills frequently, for which medals are awarded after having been repeatedly won. Both to relieve what monotony there might be in the platoon and company drills, and for the higher aim of general knowledge, the armory is often transformed into an assumed camp; officers of the day and guard are appointed, guard mounting held, sentinels posted and relieved, grand rounds, challenging and drilling, and in fact every duty of the sentinel is practically taught and thoroughly maintained. Skirmish drill from whistle signals is regularly held, and the recruit is thoroughly drilled in the setting up exercises before given a gun. The appointments and promotions in the ranks of the non-commissioned officers are made upon the merits of the members; written examinations and hotly contested drills are always required, which tend to keep alive the interest and enthusiasm so necessary in the maintenance and advancement of National Guard companies, and their work in these regards is well worthy the attention of many of our companies in the National Guard service.

Co. B was fortunate enough to secure for several months regular visits from Lieut. A. C. Sharp, U. S. A., and has richly profited by the instruction received from him. F. G. S.

DISBANDMENT OF THE ELEVENTH N. Y.

THE following are the official orders relative to the disbandment of the 11th Regiment:

S. O. 128, H. Q. S. N. Y., ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1888.

II. The 11th Regiment of the National Guard is hereby disbanded and the commanding officer thereof will immediately turn in all State property in his possession or for which he is responsible to the Chief Ordnance, who will detail an officer of his department to collect and receive the same. The commanding officer of the 1st Brigade will cause the regiment to assemble at its armory on the earliest date practicable for muster out of the Military Service of the State by such officer as he may detail for the purpose. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. JOSIAH FORBES, Major-General and Adjutant-General.

HQs. 1st BRIGADE, N. G. New York, Jan. 5, 1889.

Special Order No. 1.

I. In compliance with S. O. No. 128, G. H. Q., Dec. 24, 1888, the commanding officer of the 11th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., is hereby directed to assemble his command at its armory on Monday, Jan. 14, 1889, at 8 o'clock P. M., to be mustered out of the Military Service of the State.

II. Major Auguste P. Montant, Brigade Inspector, is charged with the said muster. By command of Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald. R. W. LEONARD, Lt.-Col. and A. A. G.

The 11th was formed in 1825, and was composed principally of Germans. It served during the war. One of the companies with its commander will be assigned to the 8th N. Y., which has only eight companies. The commissioned officers are to be transferred to the supernumerary roll at the end of the present year, and if they go into active commission they have the benefit of the time that they were in the regiment. Many men desire to serve their time out and should be transferred to other regiments.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the N. R. A. was held Jan. 8 at the armory of the 22d N. Y. Gen. John B. Woodward, president, in the chair. Among those present were Secretary, Capt. J. S. Shephard, Gen. G. W. Wingate, Gen. C. F. Hobbes, Majors George L. Fox and H. C. Brown, Messrs. John R. Peet, James Duane, J. H. Brown and T. J. Dolan, Col. Bodine and Capt. G. Henry Witham, Leslie C. Bruce and L. T. Baker and Major Geo. Shorkley.

The president reported that the same cloud hangs over the range at Creedmoor as

was the case in the beginning of 1887. By the efforts and exertion of the officers of the association the threatened proceedings on behalf of the property holders in the rear of the butts to subjoin the firing have been temporarily avoided, and the Popenhusen estate, has granted us another year's lease of the western short range targets, which stand upon the ground hired by it. This has been accomplished with the understanding that the plan adopted last year of turning the range over to the State would be carried out during the present session of the Legislature. I trust and believe this will be the case, for it is clear that if it is not done Creedmoor will be very badly crippled. In fact, it is very doubtful if it can be longer maintained, as we cannot expect to retain the Popenhusen property, and even if we did, the association is without means to make the repairs to the butts and buildings which are indispensable."

Secretary Shepherd stated that there was a balance of over \$2,100, the largest since 1873, excepting that of the year 1885. The following members were elected directors for the ensuing three years: Gen. George W. Wingate and R. C. Ward, Col. John Ward and James G. Story and Bernard Walther. Mr. Walther is the president of a German rifle club and has won two medals from the association.

With a vote of thanks to the officers of the 22d Regt. for the use of their board room the meeting adjourned.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE following were, during the month of December, 1888, commissioned officers of the N. G. S. N. Y.: 3d Brigade—Hobart Warren, Thompson, quartermaster, with the rank of major; Charles G. Clemmishaw, aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain.

7th Regt.—1st Lieutenant: Stephen W. Merritt, Thomas A. Patten, Jr., Wallace F. Peck, John B. Holland and Eugene T. Kirkland. 2d Lieutenant: Wm. J. Underwood, Morton B. Smith, Robert A. Lean and Harry M. Nesbitt. 12th Regt.—Gilbert K. Harroun, Jr., 1st lieutenant. 13th Regt.—Wm. Atwood French, captain; Fred. G. Peoble and Chas. W. Wilder, Jr., 1st lieutenants. 14th Regt.—Chas. W. Bridges, 1st lieutenant. 22d Regt.—Wm. R. Prior, surgeon, with the rank of major; James W. Finch, captain. 23d Regt.—Robert H. Meredith, chaplain; Geo. C. Miller, 2d lieutenant. 24th Regt.—Denis J. Feery, 2d lieutenant. 6th Sep. Co.—Ellas P. Mann, 1st lieutenant; Walt H. Stillman, 2d lieutenant. 43d Sep. Co.—Russell M. Whitney, 2d lieutenant.

Thirteenth New York—Col. D. E. Austen.

COMPANIES A, B and H, assembled in the armory on Monday, Jan. 7, for inspection in the School of the Battalion. The command turned out 48 files for drill and the companies were not equalized. After the battalion was formed it was turned over to the instructor, Major R. P. Morie. The ranks were opened and the command instructed in the manual of arms, with and without numbers. It was well done by all except a few men, who evidently had not been thoroughly educated in the squad. After the ranks were closed the battalion was marched to the front and then by fours right and left about. When the men are marched to the rear the color-bearer does not advance until the command, forward guide centre. The step was good and ranks well closed. In the movement, side step to the left, with arms at a right shoulder, at the preliminary command the left guide of the battalion came to a carry; he should have remained at right shoulder until the command halt. At the command, form single rank fours right, there was too much distance between the fours—when the fours were wheeled to the left there was a large gap between the 2d and 3d companies and in forming double rank the men did not cover or dress properly towards the guides of the fours. The command went through the loading and firing. At the command, battalion load, the guides went to the rear when they should have remained until the first command. The firing was good. When the firing had ceased the instructor should have commanded posts before marching the command in a new direction in order that the officers and guides could resume their positions in the line.

The battalion wheeled by companies to the right, which was well done, but the dressing was poor. Owing to the small front in the first company the guides could not cover. As the companies were unequalized they did not march well. In the company the left guide marked time and the company could not complete the wheel. Left front into line and on right into line were well done, except a few men who came to a carry previous to halting and the guides in the line were slow in taking their positions on the line. On left into line, one of the leading sergeants came to a carry when he should remain at right shoulder. The right and left oblique was very good. All the movements were thoroughly explained in leading the commissioned officers should have been ordered to the rear to supervise and assist in the instruction, as it is impossible for the instructor to see and remedy all the mistakes that occurred, and it would have been an improvement if the commands were equalized into four commands. As this is the first working drill of the season there is no doubt but that the regiment will be in first-class condition in the drill of the battalion. The men paid attention, and the mistakes were corrected as they occurred. The drills are to be continued during the winter.

Thirty-second N. Y.—Col. Louis Finkelmeier.

BATTALION drills have been ordered in the 32d N. Y. Commencing this week the companies drilled as follows: F, K and I Jan. 8; G, D and H Jan. 9; C, B and A Jan. 10. The next assembly will be as follows: Cos. F, K and I Tuesdays, Jan. 15, 22; G, D and H Wednesdays, Jan. 16, 23; C, B and A Thursdays, Jan. 17, 24. The non-commissioned officers of the regiment will give a reception on Jan. 19.

Seventy-first New York—Col. Fred. Kopper.

THE desire is universal throughout the 71st N. Y. that the site selected at 34th street and 4th avenue for an armory for the regiment will be abandoned, and the command given an armory up town in the vicinity of 104th street, or still further up, and very good reasons are set forth as to why this should be done. The new details for the ambulance corps of the regiment are directed to meet at the armory every Friday evening for instruction by Dr. Marsh, the regimental surgeon. Co. B will hold a drill, to be followed by a reception, this evening (Jan. 12) at West End Hall, 125th street, near 9th avenue.

At the annual reception of Co. H, at the armory on Feb. 5 Cos. C and D, 3d Regiment, Conn. N. G., from New Haven, will be present as guests, and besides joining in the festivities will give an exhibition drill.

COMPANY DRILLS IN THE N. Y. GUARD.

Co. E, 11th N. Y., Capt. Wm. Kerby, assembled for drill on Friday, Dec. 21. When the company was being formed by the 1st sergeant the left sergeant took his position on the right of the company and remained there until the 1st sergeant returned to the post, and the 3d sergeant then went to his post on the left of the company. This is an error. When the command is given to fall in the sergeant should take his post in the file closer, opposite the left file, and take his proper position in line, as the left guide, when the fours have been counted. The company was drilled in the manual of arms and in company movements. On right into line the leading sergeant on taking his position on the right of the four brought his piece from right shoulder to a carry, he should have remained at right shoulder; the left guide came up to the line in the rear of the last four, when he should have taken his position on the left of the four when it wheeled into line. In the fours right and left about the men were too crowded; the right oblique was good; the men covered well; in column of fours the men marched well in double rank, but kept too much distance in single

rank. At the command left front into line, double time, the right guide took his position on the right at quick time; it should be done in double time. The left wheel was bad, the men in the centre did not touch to the pivot and marched too fast, so that the men on the right did not have time to wheel properly, and the left guide marked time in his place and then gave way to the rear. At the command one four from right to the rear the right sergeant took his position on the right of the company. As the guide was left he should have taken a position in the rear of his four in the rear. The company went through the manual of arms, which was fairly done. A few men should be in the squad who did not know how to handle their pieces, especially in stacking arms and fix bayonets. There were 20 files for drill, out of 84 men present at inspection. The company has good material, and as the season advances there will undoubtedly be an improvement.

Co. D, 1st N. Y., drilled on Monday evening, Jan. 7, the 2d lieutenant being the commanding officer. The turn out was 32 men. The sergeant before turning the company over to his superior should be careful to see that it is sized properly; as it was the company was several times caused a break in the instruction was given in the manual, which was fairly performed. There are several careless men, however, who would be benefited by a term in the recruit class. In marching in column of fours the rear ranks would invariably march too close. A little more attention should also be paid to keeping the alignment. In forming fours from column of twos the rear rank would come close up against the front rank instead of taking 32 inches therefrom. The instructor cautioned the men in this respect, but they seemed to forget it. Several men carried their pieces when at a right shoulder in a careless manner, with the hammer resting on the shoulder instead of the lock plate. The wheeling from a fixed and movable pivot was fair; some men would fail to look toward the marching flank and touch toward the pivot, and several men would wheel in the wheel. The movement left front into line and on the right into line were fairly executed, except on one occasion when in executing the last named order one set of fours went off on their own hook, contrary to the proper direction, and marched to the opposite side of the hall. The oblique was fairly done. In taking single rank distance and forming double rank, the rear rank would not always judge their distance properly. The march in line was fairly done. The men should keep their thoughts a little more on the drill, and pay attention to the instructor, who gives his commands very plainly, so that every man should understand, and when a mistake is made the men should not think it funny and laugh. With proper attention the company by the end of the season could be a well drilled one in all that implies.

NEW JERSEY.

In the 3d Regiment, Colonel Stevens, a trophy has been offered for a competitive squad drill, the trophy to be held for one year and to become the property of the company winning the same three times, not necessarily in succession. The competitive drill will take place about February 15, the date to be subsequently announced. A regimental award squad has been organized, and drills every Tuesday evening, with Lieut. Bove as instructor.

The twenty-third annual ball of the Hooker Guards, Co. C, 4th N. J., which took place on Dec. 31st at Pavonia Rink, Jersey City, was a very successful affair. The company gave an exhibition drill, and went through the different movements in a very creditable manner. Dancing was kept up till New Year's morning had well advanced.

Governor Green at a recent visit to Newark expressed himself in the following language in regard to rifle practice: "The surest way to encourage the National Guard now is to give them better facilities for rifle practice. They are more interested in that than in anything else. They have now nothing like the opportunities they should have to acquire skill. A week at Sea Girt once in two years is the only chance many have to shoot at long range targets. I would like to see local ranges established in the vicinity of all the cities in which battalions or regiments are situated."

MISSOURI.

It has been decided that the 1st Regiment shall attend in a body the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of Mayor Francis, of St. Louis, as Governor of Missouri on Jan. 14, the regiment to assemble on Sunday evening, Jan. 13, and leave by special train for Jefferson City, returning on the morning of the 15th.

The muster of a company in the State guard at Macon will add 40 men to the State roster. It is expected that fully 150 more men will be added from Jackson County, including an increase in the enlistment at Kansas City, which, with additions to the roster of St. Louis soldiery, will make a total increase in Missouri's force of over 300 men.

A despatch from Kansas City, Missouri, says: "Colonel Milton Moore, of the 3d Regiment, received an order on Jan. 2, 1889, from Adjutant-General Jamison instructing him to order home the men now stationed at Beaver, Mo. There has been no trouble since the troops arrived; therefore the Adjutant-General did not deem it necessary to hold them there any longer."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BENJ. F. BRIDGES, Colonel 2d Inf., M. V. M., has been elected brigadier-general, 1st Brigade, vice Wales resigned, receiving eleven out of the twelve votes cast at the election held last Saturday. The story being cast by Gen. Bridges himself for Col. Matthews, of the 1st Inf. Major-General Samuel Dalton, adjt.-general, presided. The electors present were: 1st Inf.—Col. Thomas R. Mathews, Lt.-Col. James F. Jackson, Majors Charles L. Hovey, Frederick G. King and Wm. W. Kellert, of Boston; 2d Inf.—Col. Benjamin F. Bridges, Lt.-Col. Emory P. Clark, Majors Frederick W. Merriam, E. R. Shumway and P. D. Bridges; 3d Inf.—Col. H. G. Greene, Lt.-Col. Henry Parsons, Majors Charles F. Woodward, George H. Chaffin and Thomas H. Shea.

Since the war the brigade has had as commanders, Gen. Burrill, Moore and Wales. Of these, two were veterans of the war, Gen. Burrill and Wales.

Gen. Bridges entered the 10th Mass. Inf. in 1832 and served nine years until 1841. Nov. 28, 1871, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant of Co. H, 2d Inf. Infantry, M. V. M., in whose organization he took an active part and giving it rank as one of the best regiments in the State. He is a native of Deerfield, Mass., where he was born April 30, 1830. March 15, 1875, he was elected captain; Aug. 3, 1876, promoted to major and Jan. 25, 1879, elected lieutenant-colonel and the following August elected colonel. He has succeeded in raising the 2d from a six to a twelve company regiment.

He is the senior partner of a firm engaged in the business of selling coal, fertilizers and farm products at South Deerfield, Mass. His headquarters will be established in Boston.

CONNECTICUT.

The following have been commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard since August 17, 1888:

1st Regt.—James Stoddard, of New Britain, chaplain.
2d Regt.—Ft. Roman F. McKenna, Co. C, signal officer, with rank of 1st lieutenant; Geo. S. Arnold, captain, Co. F; 1st Lieut. Geo. G. La Barre, captain; 2d Lieut. Robert E. Hall, 1st lieutenant, and 1st Sergt. Henry Norton, Jr., 2d lieutenant, Co. K.
3d Regt.—O. M. Sergt. Chas. F. Holt, 2d lieutenant, commanding 3d Machine Gun Platoon.
4th Regt.—George F. Rand, of Bridgeport, 2d lieutenant, commanding 4th Machine Gun Platoon.

VARIOUS.

The officers of the 7th N. Y. ate their annual dinner at Mazzetti's, 567 5th avenue, Jan. 5.

A site for an armory for the Separate Company, Middle-

town, N. Y., has at last been secured and approved by Adjt.-Gen. Porter. The plot is centrally located in the village and measures 108x143 feet. The price paid is over \$7,000.

The exhibition drill and reception under the auspices of the 2d Separate Company, Co. K, 47th N. Y., will be held at the armory on Jan. 17.

Work on the new armory of the 2d Separate Company, of Hooksett Falls, N. Y., in spite of bad weather, is being pushed, and there is a prospect of the building being enclosed in a few weeks.

It has been left for Buffalo Bill, says the *Forrest and Stream*, to project a combination of music, marksmanship, and patriotism such as never was witnessed or heard before. He has devised a set of targets, each one connected with a piano key, whereby, standing at 100 yards, the marksman may put his shots into the bull's-eye and play "Yankee Doodle."

Lieutenants-elect Mann and Stillman, of the 6th Separate Company, and Major Thompson, of the 3d Brigade, have been commissioned.

The grand annual ball of the "Non-Coms." of the 13th N. Y. will be held, it is thought, on Feb. 21.

A school of instruction for non-commissioned officers has been established in Co. C, 13th N. Y. Capt. W. A. French, Any privates of the company who are desirous of attending are invited to be present. A very accessible consideration.

A musical entertainment will be held at the armory of the 7th N. Y. on the evening of Feb. 23, under the auspices of the Regimental Glee Club. It is said there will be a chorus of sixty, an orchestra of sixty pieces, and some of the leading singers of the German Opera Company and the Campanini Concert Company.

The fifteenth annual dinner of the veterans of the 47th N. Y. will take place at the Claremont Hotel, Jan. 24.

Co. F, 47th N. Y., held a New Year's shooting match at the armory rifle range, the prizes being five big turkey gobblers, won with total scores, 300 and 500 yards, by Private Freeman, 45; Sergt. Hobby, 43; Corp. Barlow, 42; Private Miller, 42; Sergt. Van Zandt, 41; b. p. s., 50. On Feb. 22 the company will hold a reception at the armory, at which their bayonet squad will give an exhibition. A captain has not yet been chosen in place of Capt. Denike, who resigned some time ago.

Co. A, 9th N. Y., will hold its ball at the armory on Jan. 24. Drum-Major Hill will have charge of the musical part of the programme.

The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, on Jan. 5, was installed as chaplain of the 23d N. Y. at their armory. The regiment was assembled and gave a dress parade with Col. Partridge in command, after which the oath of office was administered to the new chaplain, who thereupon made an eloquent address. Dancing was afterwards enjoyed for several hours.

In reference to the new parade ground at Van Courtlandt Park, Gen. G. W. Winate is quoted as follows: "I consider the acquisition of the parade grounds in Van Courtlandt Park as one of the most important steps ever taken by the National Guard. The ground should have electric lights, so that those men may be drilled in the evening who cannot get away from their business in the day time."

Lieut. R. H. Stillman, who resigned from the 13th N. Y. a few weeks ago, has taken up his home at Detroit, Mich., and has been appointed superintendent of Grace Hospital in that city.

Battalion drills in the 23d N. Y. are ordered as follows: Cos. C and D, Jan. 14; A and B, Jan. 16; G and H, Jan. 18; E and F, Jan. 20; I and K, Jan. 24. The regiment will assemble on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 8 a. m., in full dress uniform, for review by Brig. Gen. Robbins and presentation of marksmen's badges.

The Albany *Argus* asks: "Why is it that the New York State troops were compelled to parade in old overcoats and many prevented from parading at all for lack of them? What says the chief of ordinance? The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for overcoats in 1887 and \$27,000 in 1888 for the same purpose." To our own knowledge there is considerable complaint among commanding officers in regard to the slow delivery of overcoats, and uniforms especially. Whose fault is it?

The annual meeting of the N. Y. State National Guard Association on Jan. 16 will probably be one of the largest meetings of that organization ever held. It is reported that over 400 officers will be in attendance.

Lieut. Charles S. Phillips, 4th U. S. Artillery, was a candidate for the position of Adjutant General of Maine. If he could have secured the place he would have resigned from the Army.

A telegram from Tacoma, W. T., Jan. 6, says: "Cos. D and E of the National Guard of Washington, in command of Col. J. C. Haines, together with the Sheriff and a strong posse, are preserving order at the Newcastle coal mines in King County."

The 9th N. Y. have selected delegates to the National Guard Convention as follows: Col. W. Seward, Capt. N. L. Cohen, G. H. Witthaus, and Adj. Y. D. Dechert; and alternates, Lieut.-Col. T. B. Rand, Capt. S. E. Japha, G. Lerrigan, and H. Gale.

Lieuts. D. Wilson and G. E. Pasco are the delegates from the 2d Battery to the N. G. Convention.

The scheme to organize an artillery regiment in the N. Y. Guard has been revived. Brig.-Gen. L. Fitzgerald is said to be an earnest advocate of it.

At a regular meeting of the 35th Separate Co., held at its armory, Jan. 8, it was decided to have two balls the coming winter. The company has 91 members now, and it is very probable that it will be full before spring. The presentation of badges will take place about Feb. 22.

Lieuts. Reade and Greene, U. S. A., of Gen. Crook's staff, are on the programme of the Thursday evening professional readings before Co. A, 1st Infantry, I. N. G., Chicago.

MY BUNKY'S LAST REQUEST.

Oh give my boots and spurs to Bunky,
Good servant, when I die,
For in the clouds I shall be hunkey,
Far up above the sky.
My old pants you will find them hanging
There underneath the shelf;
My overcoat, my blouse and stockings,
You will keep very well.

My six shooter, and new carbine,
Are sitting in the rack.
There, with my saddle and canteen,
You'll find my haversack.
My stirrup-strap is busted, Bunky,
I broke it in the scout;
My carbine-sling, my ewel and snaps
Are scattered all about.

My sabre is rusty and dirty
Behind the door, I think.
And in the bottom of my nose-bag,
You'll find my cavalry link.
Take all my traps, and turn them all in,
When I sleep beneath the sod;
For I can't pay for 'n'ance, Bunky,
Before the bar of God.

Now, Bunky, please to pay the laundress
That little bill I owe,
For in case it is needed
On me they'll bar the door;
Now, don't be boasting when I am snoring,
And awaiting the last trumpet sound,
Farewell, Bunky, I hope to meet you
In the happy hunting ground.

F. J. ISAM, Saddler and Post, Troop I, 10th Co.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. W.—You stand No. 47 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Straight Flush.—The case you mention is published in G. C. M. O. 36, Dept. Missouri, August 20, 1881.

N. G.—Appointments to the Marine Corps are made only from graduates of the Naval Academy, and there are no vacancies at present.

Veteran.—We know of no history of the Regular Infantry as a whole, but the history of a few regiments has been published as separate works.

F. E. K.—Apply to the Chief of the Revenue Marine, Treasury Department, for a circular which will give you full particulars concerning the appointment of Revenue Marine cadets.

Ajax.—If you read G. O. 2, A. G. O., Jan. 3, 1888, you will find detailed information in regard to the qualifications necessary for the position of Post Q. M. Sergeant. Doubtless a copy of the order is on file at the post.

Journal Reader.—P. M. Fiske and Co., David's Island, N. Y. H. (via New Rochelle, N. Y.), report that they have no record of receiving your order, and if you will communicate with them they will give the matter prompt attention.

Laramie asks: Is it a regulation that a model soldier shall be excused from all fatigues, roll calls and duty for a week at a time? Ans.—No. But commanding officers can exercise discretion in such matters and so encourage the soldier who is a model of neatness, sobriety and attention to duty.

W. I.—A portion of the answer to your second question in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* was incorrect, a decision on the point having been overlooked. The question and answer should have been as follows: 2. Forming column of fours, from files, arms at right shoulder, the men remain at right shoulder when they halt at time of the formation? Ans.—Yes.

W. N. M.—"The American Kriegsspiel, or War Game," by Major W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was published in 1882, by Houghton, Mifflin and Co., of Boston, Mass. Major Livermore can give you full particulars concerning it. His address is Newport, Rhode Island. Kriegsspiel is a German war game, contrived by Counsellor Relewitz, of Prussia, to enable him to follow with greater facility the campaigns of Napoleon I. It was finally introduced in the military schools as the best means of studying strategy and tactics.

R. L. C. asks: What is your opinion as to the wisdom of a young man of good intelligence accepting a Government clerkship? Ans.—To quote "Punch's" advice to those about to marry, "Don't." And yet another quotation: "If a young man has fair capabilities and will be reasonably energetic and industrious, he is much more likely to have a home of his own and a neat reserve in bank by the time he is fifty by sticking to his present employment, even if it is only moderately remunerative, than by seeking and accepting a Government clerkship."

First Penna. asks: At a battalion drill the commandant gave the command, Right front into line, double time, march. Does the commandant give the command, double time, or is it given by captains of the several companies as they arrive opposite their positions in line? Ans.—The formations, front into line, Para. 423 and 424, Upton's Tactics, may be made in double time, under the rule laid down in Para. 5 of the Tactics, and the command you cite would be right, the battalion being in column of fours, at a halt or marching in quick time. The company commanders should add the words, double time, to the stationary commands prescribed in Para. 422.

F. A. S. asks: Can an enlisted man in the Navy claim his pay monthly, or must he wait until his enlistment is up? Can the Government retain a month's pay as security against a man's desertion? Ans.—Enlisted men in the Navy receive their pay according to their conduct in the service. They are not allowed to draw their full pay, but just such a count as the commanding officer may decide to allow them. When their enlistment expires they are paid off in full. The Government cannot retain a month's pay as security against a man's desertion, but, as before stated, they always have money on the books, generally more than a month's pay. When a man deserts and has money due him on the books of the ship, his account is transferred to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury and the money reverts to the Government.

Subscriber asks: 1. Where is the "Real Estate Record" published? Ans.—By C. W. Sweet, 191 Broadway, New York City.

2. What is the address of Guido Hired, late of the U. S. A. Ans.—Cincinnati, we believe.

3. What is the address of William Tyler, late Superintendent, National Cemetery? Ans.—Send your letter, care of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, and it will doubtless reach him.

4. Should a non-commissioned officer, in arrest, outside and uncovered, salute an officer passing? Ans.—Yes. It has been decided that the Regulations require an enlisted man to salute, under all circumstances, when meeting an officer, excepting when indoors and unarmed. In such a case he uncovers and stands at attention, as provided in Para. 605. See also decision on this subject contained in Circular II, A. G. O., Dec. 10, 1884.

Engineering (London) of Dec. 7, 1888, in an editorial on "Naval Engineer Officers" of the British Navy, says: "No one who considers the vast responsibilities of the engineer officers can doubt that they are fully entitled to the increased remuneration and rank they ask for. Put briefly, all they require is equality of treatment with the executive officers and the public acknowledgment of their deserts. Every day more and more is expected of them, and their functions gradually extend to every part of the ship, jostling those of their more esteemed comrades, until it is difficult to say where the one department ends and the other begins. The engine room staff and the artificers of the Navy number 2,532 souls as against 18,007 blue jackets while there are only 670 engineer officers as against 2,120 executive officers. Thus the engineer has not only momentous issues depending on his skill, but he has also more men under his control than a ship's officers. Since 1862 the number of engineer officers has fallen one-half, and the number is now so moderate that the question of economy cannot be allowed to bar the path of Justice."

The pieces of the ill-fated Pittsburgh steel gun have arrived in Pittsburgh, where Superintendent Hainsworth, of the Hainsworth Steel Company, will have a careful examination made in order to more fully satisfy himself as to the causes of the gun's failure. The result will not be known for several days. If he is satisfied with the results of this examination another attempt will be made by Superintendent Hainsworth. He writes that he is by no means discouraged.

THE NEW GERMAN DRILL BOOK.*

(Continued from page 376, Jan. 5.)

"FIGHTING in extended order" is the title of the next section, and the general observations with which it commences are as follows:

The increased significance of fighting in extended order gives special importance to the manner in which it is conducted.

The freedom of movement and of independent use of his weapon which the skirmisher enjoys ought to make him the fitter and more qualified for the execution of his duties. If he is so instructed as to be aware that fighting in extended order makes demands upon him which are different from those made in close formations, he must also be quite convinced that under no circumstances can he do anything that is worth doing unless he puts forth his whole powers. The more he is free to adopt any position he chooses the more he must keep eye and ear sharply open, and must be ready at any moment to decide swiftly upon a plan of independent action.

It is the duty of the officer to arouse the soldier's power of decision and his self-confidence by means of lessons adapted to his capacity, and above all, to convince him that there is nothing more dangerous to the soldier than to turn his back upon the enemy.

The next section is devoted to the details of "extension." The following is a tolerably complete summary of it:

Every action is begun by extending skirmishers. The first thing is to gain feeling of the enemy, while we ourselves retain freedom of action. The first extension is therefore on a small scale, and made without hurry. But to guard against surprise, a weak line of skirmishers is to be extended in any direction which the nature of the engagement may make necessary. But if, nevertheless, the troops should be surprised, it becomes of the first importance to recover the power of free action by rapidly meeting the enemy with a force equal to his own.

The nature of further operations must be determined according as the engagement is intended to be of a decisive character or is merely for the purpose of retarding the enemy. If it is to be decisive, no time must be lost in bringing into action in the most appropriate formations all the forces that are needed to carry it through, as soon as the number requisite can be satisfactorily ascertained. There is scarcely any greater mistake in the conduct of an engagement than pushing forward troops, in insufficient numbers, with the design, perhaps, of reinforcing them by degrees. To do so is to fight continually with a smaller body against a larger one, and to abandon willfully the advantage of superiority in numbers. And an unsuccessful undertaking not only involves useless losses, but injures the morale of the troops.

Every engagement which is intended to be a decisive one will involve the utilization of the whole of the available front by dense lines of skirmishers. The extent of this front will depend upon the nature of the ground and the position of the troops engaged on either flank.

At the commencement of an engagement in which

* "Exercic Regiment fur die Infanterie" (Drill Regulations for the Infantry). Berlin: Mittler u. Sohn, 1888.

the Commander desires to keep the greater part of his troops in hand for a later stage, it is therefore desirable that the fighting front should be as narrow as is practicable under the circumstances.

The line which is first extended may be of any required density. But the front should not be too wide, lest in a protracted engagement, in which the casualties may be numerous, it should become impossible to keep it densely occupied by skirmishers and exercising its full power of fire. A single company at war strength cannot properly occupy a front of more than 100 metres (100.363 English yards).

In peace manoeuvres the normal breadth of front of a company in skirmishing order is also 100 metres. This space is nominally much greater in proportion to the strength of the company than it is in war. But it is explained that there would not really be much difference, inasmuch as in peace manoeuvres there could be no killed or wounded to reduce the strength as in war.

No importance is attached to careful preservation of the lateral intervals in the extended line. Indeed, a skirmisher is rather to be especially encouraged to close to either hand individually whenever he can thereby avail himself better of the peculiarities of the ground. He is to bear this particularly in mind when the extension is to be immediately followed by a forward movement, which may prevent him from making the best use of his rifle. At the same time the final direction of the movement and the prescribed pace must be maintained, and no appreciable extension of the fighting front produced.

Again, it is laid down that much care as to dressing is even more valuable than the preservation of the intervals. It is quite enough to take care that the men do not get into each other's way, either in marching or in firing. In dealing with small bodies of troops, however, it is not forbidden, when the enemy is not within effective distance, to name a sub-division of direction, the connection with which is to be maintained. This may make the task of the leaders easier.

When the extended line approaches the place where it is to open fire, or if firing is to commence immediately upon the extension being completed, the subordinate leaders must so conduct their sub-division that the men may occupy the best available positions, both for the use of their rifles and for cover.

If the flanks are not protected by open troops or by the nature of the ground, a few men must be always detached under a leader as a flanking party.

When an extended line has suffered such losses (or in peace manoeuvres is supposed to have done so), as to reduce the power of its fire, or is exposed to a superiority, or has to continue its advance, it is to be

† The peace strength of a company is 145, of whom about 120 would be in the ranks. The maximum number of men in the extended line would therefore be 40.

‡ Both here and elsewhere we use the word "sub-division," not in the old sense of a half company, but as the equivalent of *Abtheilung*, any fraction of a given body of troops.

reinforced according to the principles laid down in Part I. (See V. S. G., of the 3d ult.)

The next section, on rifle fire, deserves to be given in full:

Firing in extended order is the principal resource of infantry when engaged. By its means not only may the enemy be repulsed and our own assault prepared for, but under certain circumstances it may even of itself bring about a decisive result. In most cases, a constant and superior fire directed upon the most important points and carried on up to the closer distances, will produce such an effect that the last rush will only have to be made upon positions either already evacuated by the enemy or only weakly defended by him.

In order to make complete use of fire in this manner, coolness and skill in the use of the rifle on the part of the individual man, and fire discipline, are necessary.

The effective result of the fire of the extended lines depends upon the combined use of the greater part of the rifles.

It is not unconditionally required that all parts of an extended line shall uniformly employ the same method of firing. Nevertheless, it is forbidden to point out occasionally to individual sub-divisions particular objects of aim which may require a special form of firing to be adapted.

The following are special occasions for the use of the magazine:

In attacking—At the last preparation for the assault. In defence—For the repulse of the enemy's last rush. At all junctures, and at all junctures, in which a sudden and close collision with the enemy occurs, as in fighting in redoubts, in villages, in woods, etc.

For pursuing a fire against a retreating enemy.

Magazine fire is usually employed only with the fixed sight or with the lowest leaf [i. e., at the short ranges]. It is only exceptionally that the use of magazine fire is allowed at distances between 300 and 500 metres (about 328 and 547 English yards respectively) in cases where special important points can only be kept under fire for a short time, and it is desirable to bring them under the effect of very heavy fire.

The skirmisher must in many cases be left to judge for himself whether the circumstances of the engagement justify the use of the magazine. But in order that this ultimate resource of the weapons may not be wasted at times when it is not required, the men must be continually trained to reserve the magazine for those occasions on which a decisive blow has to be struck at once, or an imminent peril to be ward off.

It is to be observed, as a rule, in the use of fire in every case, that it can only have a decisive effect when it is directed against troops who are distinctly within range. It is not of the greatest importance to consider to what "arm" they belong. In the majority of cases the enemy's infantry will indeed offer the important and most profitable mark; nevertheless, the opportunity of bringing batteries under fire should not be neglected. The choice of objects to aim at is generally governed by the tactical importance which they may have at the moment. Subject to this, the fire should be directed against those objects which by their height, depth, breadth, and density appear likely to yield a good result.

Troops, if they are good, must be ready when called upon, in the event of their own fire promising no good effect, to push on under the enemy's fire without returning it.

Indirect fire can only take effect in very exceptional cases, and, in fact, must only be attempted when the knowledge of the range and the immobility of the object, so far as the curve of the trajectory is concerned, give promise of a commensurately good result—e. g., when it is against an enemy posted in a redoubt.

According to rule, only those leaders should take part in

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the conduct of the fire who are themselves in the firing line; that is to say, the commanders of platoons and of companies. During an engagement, other duties devolve upon the superior officers, which they must not neglect in order to interfere with the spheres of command of their subordinates. The co-operation of the superior officers can only be useful in sending the necessary troops to those parts of the front line from which they desire that an increased or a concentrated fire should be delivered.

In peace manoeuvres, however, the superior officers must satisfy themselves that their subordinates are managing the firing in the proper way.

In the course of an engagement, fire is often not properly managed, because when troops have been fighting for some time a relatively large number of the leaders have been disabled. But even then the fire discipline must retain its influence over the men who may be more or less left without guidance. In a well-trained and well-disciplined body, the common sense of the individual men, and the example of especially careful and courageous comrades, will bring about the maintenance of the firing-line, and, as the enemy will be in exactly the same condition, this will result in a prosperous continuance of the fight.

From the very beginning of an engagement it must be borne in mind that the expenditure of a certain amount of ammunition involves a decrease in power, which ought only

to take place when it serves its purpose. If, however, it is resolved to bring a particular point under fire, the ammunition necessary for the attainment of the desired end must be freely expended, inasmuch as ineffectual fire not only injures the morale of the troops who employ it, but inspirits the enemy. A judicious economy of cartridges is therefore absolutely necessary, especially at the longer and medium distances, in order that they may not fail at the critical moment, when they are needed for the end of the fight.

(To be continued.)

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The contract for steel gun forgings, which will be entered into this week by the War Department with the Bethlehem Iron Co., of Pennsylvania, calls for 23 sets of steel forgings for 8 in. rifles at 37 1-2 cents per pound. The first set to be delivered within 12 months from date of contract, and the remainder at the rate of 18 sets every 12 months thereafter, and the whole contracted for to be delivered within 28 months from date of contract. 23 sets of steel forgings for 10-in. rifles at 30 1-2 cents per pound. The first set to be delivered within 24 months from date of

contract, and the remainder at the rate of 12 sets every 12 months thereafter, and the whole contracted for to be delivered within 48 months from date of contract. 15 sets of steel forgings for 12-in. rifles at 30 1-2 cents per pound. The first set to be delivered within 12 months from date of contract, and the remainder at the rate of 6 sets every 12 months thereafter, and the whole contracted for to be delivered within 60 months from date of contract.

It is a very self-evident proposition in physics that a cannon ball as ordinarily propelled, will, upon its abdominal impact, produce a movement of the bowels. Such a movement, however, says the N. Y. Medical Record, is attended with the serious personal inconvenience of producing a large hole in an important portion of the economy. It is not in this way, it need hardly be said, that Dr. H. Sahli, of Bern, (Correspondenz-Blatt für Schweizer Aerzte) proposes to utilize the cannon ball in therapeutics. He advises that it be simply rolled about upon the abdomen for five or ten minutes daily, in order to relieve habitual constipation. The weight of the

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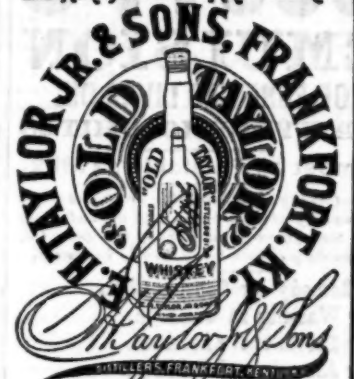
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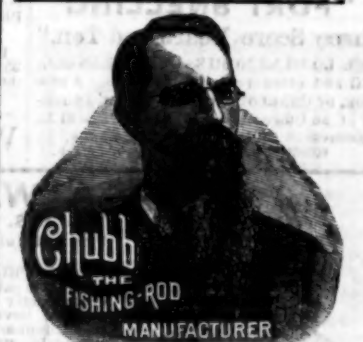
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ball should be from three to five pounds. In cold weather it can be covered with chamols, or kept warm by the stove. Better still according to Dr. Sahli, is the plan of having the patient take it to bed with him at night, and thus letting the missile of war warm itself ingloriously in the arms of the victim of colic. The best time to use the cannon ball is in the morning, after waking. It is then to be made part of the morning toilet; the patient lying on his back in bed rolls his ferris bedfellow systematically over the abdomen. The direction is not of so much importance, as that of systematically treating every part of the abdominal wall. Abdominal massage is acknowledged to be a useful measure in torpidity of the bowels, and Dr. Sahli assures his readers that by his method, he has been able to cure nearly all of his cases without the aid of medication. Of course, proper attention should be paid to diet and hygiene. When universal peace comes, the orator can speak not only of turning swords into plough shares, but also of cannon balls into aperients; while of Dr. Sahli it may be written: "Peace hath its victories, no less renowned than War."

After various experiments made by Mach, the Austrian chemist, he succeeded in his efforts to photograph by electric light projectiles having respectively an initial velocity of 434 and 539 metres per second. The photographs obtained in this manner showed an air formation in front of the bullet having the form of a hyperbole, while behind it almost a vacuum was formed, in which, when the initial velocity was very great, there was some curious spiral motions. From the description given, there appeared from these photographs to be a great similarity between the motion of a body through the water and that of a projectile through the air.

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PANAMA, VIA GALVESTON, Jan. 7.

Four thousand men have been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of work by two large contractors engaged in the Panama canal work. It is expected that the canal company will immediately continue the work, re-engaging the discharged men.

The temporary suspension of work on the canal at Culbra was caused by the demands of the contractors, who have now received instructions from the Paris office to resume operations without further interruption. The suspension was of only a few hours duration. Perfect order prevails in this city and throughout the Isthmus.

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BIRTHS.

BERRY.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 5, 1889, to the wife of Lieutenant L. G. Berry, 4th Artillery, a daughter.

MARRIED.

CLENDENIN-BROWNSON.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 12, Assistant Surgeon **PAUL CLENDENIN**, U. S. Army, to Miss **DAISY BROWNSON**.

GIRARD-STEVENSON.—On Christmas Eve at Boise Barracks, Idaho, **ALICE ANTONIA**, daughter of Major Alfred C. Girard, Surgeon, U. S. A., to Mr. C. C. STEVENSON, of Boise City.

WINCHELL-MINKER.—At Washington, D. C., January 5, Assistant Engineer W. P. WINCHELL, U. S. Navy, to Miss **LUCRETIA M. MINKER**.

DIED.

BROOKS.—At Garrison-on-the-Hudson, Dec. 31, **LAURA GERTRUDE**, wife of J. Whiton Brooks, and sister of the late Colonel S. N. Benjamin.

COLLADAY.—At St. Louis, Missouri, January 5, at 4 A.M., of diphtheria, **FRANCES KEEN**, youngest child of the late S. W. Colladay, 10th U. S. Cavalry, and Sallie Harrison, of St. Louis, Missouri, age five years and six months.

MCCLERY.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., January 4, **PAUL MCCLERY**, eldest son of Post Chaplain John B. McClery, U. S. Army.

HUDSON.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, **MARIA HUDSON**, sister of Lieut. Colonel E. McK. Hudson, U. S. A., retired.

HUNTER.—At Lancaster, O., Colonel **HENRY B. HUNTER**, father of Lieut. G. K. Hunter, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

O'BRIEN.—At Pendleton, Ogn., Dec. 23, Captain **MARTIN E. O'BRIEN**, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

PARDER.—At his residence, "Lakeside," Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 9, **MYRON PARDER**, in the 70th year of his age.

UNDERHILL.—At Nashville, Tenn., January 1, Mrs. **MARY SCHUTLER CROWNSHIELD**, sister of Commander A. S. Crownsfield, U. S. Navy.

WELLS.—At Shanghai, China, Jan. 9, Chief Engineer **EDWIN WELLS**, U. S. Navy.

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